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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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ZANANA Perfumed CREAM

USE FOR DAILY BATH Bull Brand KHUS-RAJ Soap Toilet & Medicinal

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No Surrender Of National Demand

REPEAL OF INDIA ACT DEMANDED

Constituent Assembly Motion In C. P.

NAGPUR, September 21.

The C. P. Legislative Assembly passed the Salaries Bill on a motion of the Premier, Dr. N. B. Khare, without any important alterations. The measure provides for the salaries and allowances of Ministers, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Parliamentary Secretaries for reasons of economy, the House accepted an amendment enabling members, who so desired, to work as Honorary Secretaries.

The House then took up for discussion the Premier's resolution.

Recommending the Provincial Government to forward to the Government of India and His Majesty's Government, its emphatic opinion that the Government of India Act of 1935 should be replaced at the earliest possible date by a Constitution in consonance with the aspirations of the people of India as expressed in the resolution of the Indian National Congress, and that the assumption of office by Ministers in this province should by no means be understood as the surrender of the National demand for a constitution to be shaped by the representatives of the people of India in a duly summoned Constituent Assembly for the purpose.

The Premier said that the Act was condemned by one and all and it would suffice to prove the Congress demand that the Constitution must be fashioned and framed by the people themselves throrugh the medium of a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult suffrage. The Congress demanded that the present Constitution should be forthwith repealed as inadequate and as an insult to the dignity of India.

Three amendments to the resolution were moved.

Mr. L. N. Hardas (Depressed Class) moved an amendment suggesting that in order to give the utmost satisfaction to the minority communities, their special representation in the Constituent Assembly should be on the basis of the Communal Award as modified by the Poona Pact, their rights and interests being settled with the consent of three-fourths of their representatives in the Constituent Assembly itself.

Mr. S. W. A. Rizvi (Muslim) moved an important amendment that for the words 'Constituent Assembly' the following be substituted: "A Convention or Conference elected on the basis of electorates provided in the Communal award in the absence of any agreement to the contrary and further that the rights and interests of Muslims and other minorities should be effectively safeguarded, only with the mutual consent of the communities concerned."

The debate is now in progress and will be continued to-morrow, when the resolution and the amendments will be put to the vote.—*I*

RAGHAVENDRA RAO'S IDEAL

Ten members participated in the debate on the Constituent Assembly resolution, seven supporting the Premier's motion and three others opposing.

Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao, opposing the resolution, considered it a wrong approach to the solution of the problem of India's freedom. The successful employment of a Constituent Assembly, he thought, presupposed a high degree of homogeneity and unity of purpose. Such an expedient had never been tried in a subcontinent, possessing such a diversity of races and interests as India. There was no evidence of any popular demand for a Constituent Assembly and before it was convoked India must effectively control political, economic and sectional rivalries and the problem of minorities and

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 7.)

Constituent Assembly ALONE CAN Decide India's Destiny

SLAVE CONSTITUTION MUST GO

Debate In Bombay And C. P. Legislatures

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Sept. 21.

"This constitution does not take into account the fundamental needs of the country, it does not take into account the universal desire of the people of this country—the desire to be free. It does not take into account the will of the people—the will pledged to the achievement of Complete Independence."

This was the key-note of the forty-minutes' speech with which the Premier the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, opened the debate on the Constituent Assembly resolution in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Tuesday.

LINK IN SLAVERY'S CHAIN

In a masterly review of India Act, 1935, he exposed the hollowness of the Act and brought home to the members of the Assembly that everyone of the 321 sections of the Govt. of India Act was a link in the chain of slavery.

Means For Asserting Sovereignty

After recounting how universally the Act had been condemned by every section of political opinion in the country, he appealed for unanimous support for Constituent Assembly, which was one of the means by which sovereignty of the people could be established in this country.

Mahatma Can Work Miracle

Answering objections that Constituent Assemblies could come to function only either preceded or followed by violence, Mr. Kher said that the last page in history had not yet been written and that under the marvellous leadership of Mahatma Gandhi the Indian nation had learned to forge sanctions, with which it would enforce its demands without violence or bloodshed.

Altogether six amendments were moved and Mr. Jhabvala's amendment suggesting that in the event of refusal by British Imperialism of the National demand, the Constituent Assembly should set itself up into a Parallel Legislature was ruled out of order as going beyond the scope of the resolution.

Rao Bahadur Chitale tried to throw cold water on the idea of Constituent Assembly saying that it was premature, impractical and visionary.

His Master's Voice

Mr. Ismail Chundrigar on behalf of the Muslim League echoed his master's voice and moved a similar amendment to that of Mr. Jinnah in the Central Assembly.

Mr. Alibahadhur Khan, in a frequently interrupted speech, amazed the House as champion of undiluted liberty and undefiled nationalism. He condemned Congress for not going far enough and "poohpoohed" all idea of communal unity by conferences, by asking as to who would lead Muslim Community, Mr. Jinnah or Aga Khan.

He was loudly cheered when he asked what use were paper safeguards. The best safeguard for every minority was sacrifice, which it made at the altar of liberty.

(Detailed Proceedings on Page 7)

COFFEE RIOT IN TANGANYIKA

African Rifles And R. A. F. 'Planes To Put Down Moshi Rising

MOMBASA, Sept. 21.

Wholesale arrests carried out in Moshi District, Tanganyika where the Wachagga tribe rioted and destroyed all Kilimanjaro Native Coffee Union buildings. The Commissioner of Police left for Moshi with a company of King's African Rifles. R.A.F. 'Planes are patrolling the district The trouble is reported to be due to native dissatisfaction with coffee prices. Authorities state that the situation is quietening.—Reuter.

CONGRESS WOMAN WORKER ARRESTED

Sequel To Recital Of Alleged Objectionable Poem

LAHORE, Sept. 21.

On the strength of a warrant issued by the Additional District Magistrate of Gurdaspur, Bibi Fatema Begum, a prominent women Congress worker, was arrested at Bradlaugh Hall this afternoon under Sec. 153-A I.P.C. for the recital of an alleged objectionable poem at a meeting at Batala.

She has been released on bail, furnished by Dr. Satyapal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, and ordered to appear before the Gurdaspur Additional District Magistrate on September 29.—United Press.

BOMBAY JAIL CODE OVERHAUL

Japan Claims Advances

50,000 Chinese Encircled By Japanese-Mongol Joint Force

TOKIO, Sept. 21.

The Japanese claim further big advances and that they are closing in around Tsangchow and Paoting. They also claim to have trapped 50,000 Suiyuan troops which have been encircled by a joint Japanese-Mongol force on the borders of Shansi and Suiyuan.

The Japanese have launched a general attack on Shanghai front and claim that the Chinese troops are retreating to the third line between Kiating and Nansiang. A number of successful air raids are also claimed.—Reuter.

BIG BATTLE AHEAD IN NORTH CHINA

"Iron General" To Meet Japanese Hordes

LONDON, September 21.

Another big battle appears impending in North China. The Chinese have prepared elaborate entrenchments, cleverly concealed among woods and millet fields around Paotingfu, which the Japanese heavily bombed in the morning, preparatory to a general attack, for which the Japanese have formed up on a twelve mile front in North Paotingfu.

The famous Chinese "Iron General", Chang Fakwei is reported by the Japanese to have established himself with three divisions in Pootung and Nantao in South Shanghai, thus threatening hostilities on the side of Shanghai, which, except for air raids, have been comparatively quiet.

Meanwhile, the threatened raid by 300 Japanese 'planes of Nanking has still not materialised. The delay may be connected with the fact that both British and American Governments have made representations to Tokio against bombing of non-combatants.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND BOMBING OF NANKING

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Regarding the Japanese announcement foreshadowing bombardment of Nanking, the British Ambassador at Tokio is making representations to prevent the bombing of other than military objectives by which the civilian lives might be imperilled The British Government reserve the right to hold the Japanese Government responsible for any damage to British lives and property in Nanking.—Reuter's Special.

JAPAN TO MEET BRITISH DEMAND

TOKIO, September 21.

The final reply of the Japanese Government to the British protest regarding Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen has been delivered to the British Embassy. The contents have not been revealed, but it is generally opined that the reply will meet the wishes of the British Government. It is expected that the reply will be published on September 23.—Reuter.

AMERICAN SHIPS WILL NOT MOVE

SHANGHAI, September 21.

An Official statement issued by Mr. Yarnell says that neither "Guam" nor the "Luzon" have left Nanking. He added that the United States warships would not move unless under direct fire from artillery and aeroplanes.—Reuter.

Dark Ages Come Back To Life Again

LITVINOFF SPEAKS OUT

Undeclared War Rages In Two Continents While League Fumbles Over Issues

GENEVA, September 21.

M. Litvinoff addressing the League Assembly slashingly attacked aggressors. He declared that two members of the League were subjected to invasion in South-West Europe and Asia.

Japanese Invasion

In the latter case, Japan without a shadow of justification was attacking China, blockading the coast, pouring hundreds of thousands of troops into its territory and paralysing the trade of one of the world's greatest commercial centres.

Dark Age Back Again

"We are still apparently only beginning these operations. We cannot speak without irony of non-intervention in Spain. Three States, which have withdrawn from the League, have in recent years attacked other States. They have resurrected the most savage and long dead theories of the dark ages.

Undeclared War

"An undeclared war rages on two continents. The League cannot maintain its existence if it always evades the fulfilment of its obligations. It can give more extensive aid to Spain and China than they are modestly demanding."

DON'T MISLEAD CHINA

Mr. Bruce (Australia) in his speech suggested that the League should call a Conference of the Powers most vitally interested in the Far East and endeavour to arrange a settlement or concert practicable measure. The Conference should also be open to non-League members interested in the Far East. Mr. Bruce deprecated side-stepping issues by meaningless formulas, while interests of the League itself demanded that China should not be misled into believing that she could rely on assistance which might not be forthcoming.—Reuter.

"ENDEAVOUR" SEARCH GIVEN UP

BOSTON, (Massachusetts): Sept. 21.

After a week's search, the American Coast Guards have abandoned the search for "Endeavour" saying that they are satisfied that the yacht is nowhere off the American Coast and she must either have foundered or weathered the storm and continued to England.—Reuter's Special.

U.S. THREAT TO JAPAN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

Mr. Cordell Hull announced that the United States have made representation to Tokio against Japan's announced intention of bombing Nanking.

The protest is based chiefly on the grounds that bombing noncombatant populations violated International Humanitarian Laws. They have also protested that the bombing might interfere with the normal relations between America and Japan by endangering the American diplomatic representatives in Nanking.—Reuter's Special.

No Air Raids On Tuesday

NANKING, Sept. 21.

There is hitherto no sign of the great air raid threatened for today.—Reuter.

ANTI-PIRACY PATROL PLAN

Anglo-French Attempt To Secure Participation Of Italy

ROME, Sept. 21.

Count Ciano received the British and French Charges d'Affaires at the Foreign Office in the morning. Official quarters refuse to comment on the visit, but it is believed a formula is being sought to enable Italy to participate in the anti-piracy patrol.—Reuter's Special.

ITALY ACCEPTS PROPOSAL

ROME, September 21.

Italy has accepted the proposal of the British and French Charges d'Affaires that a conference of naval experts of the three Powers should be held in Paris at an early date to discuss possible modifications to the Nyon Anti-Piracy plan.—Reuter.

ADMIRALTY OFFICIALS FOR MEDITERRANEAN

LONDON, Sept. 21.

It is understood that Mr. Duff-Cooper and other Admiralty officials are shortly proceeding on a Mediterranean cruise in the Admiralty yacht, "Enchantress". It is expected Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Haifa and Famagusta will be among the places to be visited.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH TANKER RELEASED

PALMA, (Majorca): Sept. 21.

The British tanker, "Burlington" was released and she is proceeding to Gibraltar in ballast.—Reuter's Special.

FALMOUTH AS OBSERVATION POST

LONDON, Sept. 21.

In order to strengthen the efficiency of the observation scheme, the Non-Intervention Committee has substituted Falmouth for Brest as the observation post.—Reuter's Special.

Farm Colony In Visapur

Congress Ministers Take Lesson From Personal Experiences

CHARKHA IN PRISONS

POONA, September 21.

It is understood the immediate revision of the jail manual and several salutary reforms in jail routine have been ordered by the Bombay Government at the instance of Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Miniseer.

It is stated that reforms have been undertaken in the light of the personal experience of Mr. Munshi and other Ministers.

SPINNING IN JAILS

It is understood that the immediate reforms that are being introduced, include spinning in all the jails of the Presidency, and opening a farm colony in Visapur Jail.

The new reforms will affect thirteen jails in the Presidency, housing nearly 11,000 prisoners.

The working of the Criminal Tribes Act is also under enquiry and it is likely hat an expert Committee may be appointed shortly in this connection.

An official Communique on the matter is expected.—A. P.

BILKHA TO GO DRY

First Chief To Follow Congress Policy

RAJKOT, September 21.

Durbar Shree Rawatvala Saheb, Chief of Bilkha and his adviser Mr. Chimanlal Jani were accorded a splendid ovation on their arrival at Rajkot to-day, after taking the momentous decision that Bilkha State which has the largest population among the Kathi States in the Bombay Presidency, shall go dry and impart primary education freed.

The decision was announced by the Bilkha Chief in his reply to a civic address presented to him at Chital on Sunday last to mark his subjects' rejoicings at Durbar Saheb's visit. No less widely acclaimed was the Durbar Saheb's announcement of a reward of Rs. 50,000 for Mr. Chimanlal Jani in recognition of the earnestness, energy and ability with which he had co-operated with him in effecting mutually acceptable exchanges of territorial rights with his brother chiefs in Jitpur Taluka.

The foundation of a new village in close proximity to Chita last evening bore witness to the augmented financial adequacy of the Bilkha State peasantry owing to the security of land tenure and absence of arbitrary enhancements of land revenue.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S NEW ARCHBISHOP

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Doctor Thomas D. Roberts, Jesuit, was consecrated the Archbishop of Bombay at St. Francis Xavier's Church at Liverpool of which he was formerly the Rector.

Dr. Roberts is in his early forties and is now one of the youngest Roman Catholic Archbishops in the world. Dr. Roberts will proceed to Rome in October to receive the Pallium from the Pope and will then proceed to Bombay for enthronement.—Reuter's Special.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Clerk, knowing Gujarati Accounts and Correspondence, Type. Apply sharp Box No. 9083, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Shorthand Typist, one having experience in Solicitors' Office preferred. Apply Dastur & Co., Solicitors, Esmail Bldg., Hornby Road. (6878)

Wanted Salesmen for Bombay to sell Remington typewriters on commission. Apply personally. West End Typewriter Co., Sandhurst Road, East. Bombay No. 3. (9079)

Wanted party, prepared to back horses in units of Rs. 100 or more. Average minimum profit Rs. 400 daily. Apply Ground Floor, 336-A, Rasta Peth, Poona. (9083)

Wanted—A G. D. Architect capable of designing modern residences. Quick in work and practical experience with Architectural firm preferable. Confirmation in permanent grade of 100—5—250 after six months probation. Apply sharp with testimonials and specimen drawings to Resident Director, Hindustan Housing Co., Ltd., Benares. (9021)

Applications are invited for a permanent post of a Laboratory Assistant in Chemistry graded Rs. 35-5-2-55. Knowledge of Chemistry upto Inter Science or a Diploma in Chemical Technology of a Technological Institute like the Kalabhavan or Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute essential. Applicants should state examinations passed, age, native place, experience and apply not later than 1st October. Principal, Baroda College. (6873)

Wanted immediately five hundred educated, good looking, energetic and smart young men and women to work as local door to door sales men and sales women at different places in India for a 31 years old and well established concern's toilet and other daily use products. Pay Rs. 20 and 25 respectively p.m. plus 20 per cent commission on sales exceeding Rs. 60, the amount to be guaranteed. Cash security against goods of full value compulsory. Apply sharp the Sukhsagar Aushadhalaya Limited, Jhansi. (9086)

Wanted Organisers—A most progressive and popular Indian Life Office wants Organisers for Bombay, Thana, Gujrath and Kathiawar. Fine opportunity for well educated locally influential persons (particularly persons from different communities including Gujrathees, Parsees, Mahomedans and Marwarees) experienced in field work and willing to undertake suitable guarantees for the respective areas. Handsome remuneration according to ability and business production. Apply sharp to Box No 6865, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Distributors in the Bombay Presidency for well-known make of British Wireless Receivers. Apply for details Box No. 6866, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an M.B.B.S., as R.M.O. for Parekh Hospital, Surat on pay Rs. 100—10—200 p.m. free quarters or house rent Rs. 25 p.m. Private practice not allowed. Those only with Surgical Hospital experience need apply before 30-9-37 to Chief Officer, Borough Municipality, Surat. (6867)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Life Insurance and Finance canvassers and organisers to apply promptly stating terms and business prospects. Organising Executive on tour Box No. 9067, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Engineers, Doctors, Nurses, Graduates, Mistress, Actors, Actress, Accountants, Typists, Clerks, Signallers and Stenographers. Apply sharp with testimonials, age and acceptable salary to: "Vishwanath Employment Bureau, Benares City, U. P." (9069)

62. TO BE LET

To let at "Jer Building", Queen's Road, opp. Kharni Road Station, 3rd and 4th floors. All rooms open to sea view. Apply F. J. Bhugvager c/o Messrs. Batliwala and Karani, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone No. 27004. (9084)

To Let—A well ventilated block with independent latrine and water tap, near Tardeo Bridge, Lamington Road and a 70 x 26 Godown suitable for a factory at Hathibag, Love Lane Mazagaon. Apply to Manekchand Panachand Javery, 190, Javery Bazar. (8971)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—Flats at Shivlal Motilal Mansions, opposite Central station, airy commodious with one hall, two bedrooms, one kitchen, long passage, balcony overlooking the road, bathroom, two W. Cs Floor area about 1,300 sq. ft. Newly painted, at very moderate rates. Apply Malee on the premises or 207, Kalbadevi Road. 'Phone 25241. Also a motor shed at the Western End of Tardeo Bridge with two rooms rent cheap. (9072)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Get all chronic complicated diseases treated radically. Consult Homoeopathic Specialist Dr. V. S. Tandon—199, Hornby Road. Immediate cures of Asthma, Diabetes, Highblood-pressure, Piles, etc., guaranteed. (8983)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—A second-hand Crusher (Stone Breaker) of standard size, good as new, and in perfect working order. Write with full particulars to Box No. 9085, "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted: Influential District Agents on Rs. 30 p.m. plus liberal commission and fixed office allowance. Only those need apply who can deposit a security of Rs. 1,000 cash against stocks. Post permanent with bright prospects. Apply B. K. P. Modern Research Laboratories, Bombay, 10. (9078)

346. INVESTMENTS

Wanted persons investing minimum one thousand rupees. Profitable proposition. Substantial return guaranteed. Post Box 25, Sholapur. (9045)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO RADIO DEALERS AND SERVICEMEN.

WESTON MODEL 772 Super-Sensitive Analyzer should be in every Service Station. We have decided to offer dealers special cut prices. Apply: M. S. VERNAL & CO., Weston Agents, P. O. Box 2320, Calcutta. (6862)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received up to 10th October, 1937, for the post of Secretary to the Simla Municipality on a salary of Rs. 750—25—1,000, **with no allowances** but with provident fund benefits. Retiring age 55 years. Leave in accordance with Punjab Government Leave Rules or such rules as the Committee may frame Probationary period six months. The successful candidate will be required to join immediately.

Applicants should state their age, previous experience and qualifications, which should not be lower than a University degree, and forward copies of testimonials which will not be returned.

Preference will be given to candidates:

1. With administrative experience in a First Class Municipality.
2. With a good working knowledge of accounts.

The selected candidates may be called to Simla for interview. Canvassing directly or indirectly will be a disqualification.

(Sd.) K. V. F. MORTON,
President, Municipal Committee,
Simla. (6868)

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England, the liability of Members being limited).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 25th September to 29th September, 1937, both days inclusive. 6852.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1181 of 1932.

RATANSEY DAMJI and others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
RATANSEY VIRJI and others ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated 20th August, 1937, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the plaintiffs all the right, title and interest of the defendants Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 in the property of Government quit and ground land with dwelling houses standing thereon being at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, and known as "Cutchi Dasa Oswal Mahajan Wadi," admeasuring 1682 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1650 of Mandvi, New Survey Nos. 2966 and 2967 and Collector's New Nos. 7015, 7017, 7019, 1720, 7021, 7022, 7049, 7050 and 1958 and Municipal Ward B Nos. 202-204, 2044, 20-103 and 119 and Street No. 26-32, Pydhowni Road, 50, Tantanpura Street and 75 and 85, New Chinch Bunder First Road.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 11th day of October, 1937, lodge in my office affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1937.

G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.
(6875) VORA & CO.

Public Notices

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS on rate basis are invited and will be received up to 3-0 p.m on Friday, the 1st October, 1937, at the office of the undersigned for the erection of an additional storey and other alterations to the building of the Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital at New Charni Road, Bombay.

Forms of tender, conditions of contract, specifications, etc., can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 only. Plans can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours. The Hospital does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. H. GANDHI & CO.,
Architects, etc.
65, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay. (6859)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Summary Suit No. 2106 of 1936.

NANDRAM, son of GAMBHIRMAL. ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
THE BALTIC OIL COMPANY, a firm. ..... Defendants.

To
N. PERRY,
Proprietor of The Baltic Oil Co.,
the defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above suit against The Baltic Oil Company, under O. XXXVII, R. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure to recover from the said firm Rs. 1,929-10-10 being the amount due at foot of writing, dated 18th March, 1936, and interest thereon and costs of the suit and interest on judgment. You are summoned to apply to the Court within 10 days from the publication of this notice or within such further period as may be allowed on application to the Judge in chambers for leave to appear and defend the suit. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence, the Plaintiff will be entitled to a decree for Rs. 1,929-10-10 and interest and costs.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1937.

RANCHHODDAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
6872

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2688 of 1930.

E. 1255 14|9|37.

No. 1226 20-9-37.

GERHARD GABRIEL .. Plaintiff.
vs.
GULAMALLY HAJI KARMALLY ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property dated 25th August, 1937, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiff all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the property situate at Worli, Bombay, with dwelling house standing thereon, admeasuring 473 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Land Revenue New No. B|12074, New Survey No. 3B|2958 and Cadastral Survey No. 1107 of Lower Parel Division and Municipal G Ward No. 3021 and Street No. 486.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 11th day of October, 1937, lodge in my office an affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1937.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.
6874

Auction Sales

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, opp. Messrs. Hyland Co., of Complete Household Furniture, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington Portable Typewriter, Godrej and other Safes, Chesterfield Sets, etc.
VORA & CO.

A SPARKLING COMEDY
Which will make you stand up and laugh
HUNS PICTURES'
"PREMVEER"
Starring:
VINAYAK
and ASHALATA
2ND WEEK
MAJESTIC
BOMBAY
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 on Holidays.

—7th WEEK—
Gangavataran
At
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30.
Matinee at 2-30 on Holidays.

FOR LADIES ONLY!
SPECIAL ZENANA SHOW
of DEVIKA RANI'S great film
SAVITRI
AT
ROXY TALKIES
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) 23rd at 1-30 p.m.
Ordinary Shows Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PRABHAT'S
TUKARAM
Now in its
41st WEEK
at
CENTRAL
Timing As Usual
Also showing trailer of
THE UNEXPECTED
Prabhat's 1st Social

MEET
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
THIEF
of
BAGDAD
SYNCHRONISED IN HINDI
with ENG.—HINDI & URDU TITLES
AT
LAMINGTON
FOR A WEEK ONLY
From FRI.—24TH INST.
Daily at 5; 8 & 10-45 p.m.
And on FRI.—SAT.—& SUNDAY IN THE EXTRA SHOW AT 2-30 P.M.

WHY, THEN, THE PICTURE MUST BE A MARVEL !
THAT IS WHAT THEY SAY ON SEEING—AND OBVIOUSLY ENJOYING
THE TRAILER
OF
THE UNEXPECTED
(DUNIYA-NA-MANE)
NOW BEING SHOWN
AT
CENTRAL
AND
MINERVA
IF YOU HAVE NOT SEEN IT YET, GO AND SEE IT
TO-NIGHT
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COMPANIES TO BE TAXED

Bombay To Follow Calcutta

No Reduction In Officers' Pay

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Tuesday unanimously resolved to levy a tax on the incorporated companies transacting business within the city.

It will be remembered that the Corporation under their Resolution dated the 16th March 1936, requested the Commissioner to report on the advisability of levying a tax on incorporated companies transacting business within the City. Reporting on this proposal the Commissioner in his letter dated the 6th May 1936, pointed out that companies were at present variously taxed, directly or indirectly, by both the Central and the Provincial Governments and by some of the local authorities; that out of the latter Madras and Calcutta Corporations were so far as was known the only local authorities that levied a tax on companies, and that in both cases a graduated scale of fees based on the paid-up capital was prescribed, viz., Rs. 30 on the paid capital of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 1,000 on a paid up capital of Rs. 20 lakhs and over.

The receipts in 1933-34 in Madras was about Rs. 2 lakhs while in Calcutta about Rs. 3 lakhs.

The Reforms and Retrenchment Committee recommended to levy a tax on incorporated companies transacting business in Bombay on the basis on which such a tax is levied in Calcutta and Madras Corporations and His Worship, the Mayor be requested to address Government requesting them to approve of the proposal and to undertake legislation in that behalf.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji moved to approve and adopt the report which was agreed to.

REDUCTION IN SALARIES TURNED DOWN

The house then considered the resolution of Mr. M. N. Talpade which was moved in his absence by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai.

"That the Corporation are of opinion that retrenchment in salaries paid to the staff, above the maximum of Rs. 250 per mensem, is possible and therefore appoint a committee (named at the Meeting) to draw up, in consultation with the Commissioner, a revised schedule of different grades of salaries of Municipal employees for the approval of the Corporation".

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji seconded the proposition.

Mr. A. P. Sabhawala opposing the resolution expressed his surprise that Mr. Mohanlal Desai, the ex-Chairman of the Standing Committee, had now turned a Congressman and brought the proposition although he knew that the question was discussed threadbare only two years ago. By bringing resolutions of that kind, Mr. Sabhawala apprehended, they would demoralise the staff and paralyse the administration.

Mr. M. N. Talpade and Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin supported the resolution.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram advised the House to pay the staff well and get the best out of them. It was not creditable to the Corporation to keep the staff on the tenter hook of suspense every now and then.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker also characterised the proposition as suicidal to the administration.

The Municipal Commissioner urged the House to reject the proposition as it was horrible and mischievous. He stated that it had already done mischief as the officers were enquiring as to what they had done to merit reduction in their salaries.

Mr. Meherally moved an amendment to cut the salaries of the officers drawing Rs. 500 and more per month, and also to enquire as to what further retrenchment could be made.

At this stage closure was moved and Mr. Meherally's amendment as well as the original proposition were put to vote and both were thrown out by a large majority.

The House then adjourned till Thursday.

MORE SALARY FOR BENGAL SPEAKER

Upper Chamber Vote

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

The Bengal Legislative Council (Upper House) passed to-day the Ministers' Salaries Bill as passed by the Assembly, but modified the Legislative Chamber's (President and Speakers) Salaries Bill, accepting the Coalition Party Amendments increasing the salaries of the President from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 a month and the Deputy President from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 a year which will be equivalent to the salaries of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly.—A.P.

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Depressed Class Society's Demands On Govt.

Deputation On Kher Asks For More Financial Help To Its Activities

Mr. M. B. Maniar and other leaders of the Depressed Class Mission Society of India, waited in deputation on Mr. B. G. Kher and presented him with a representation, in the course of which they said:—

This Society was founded by Mr. V. R. Shinde in 1909 under the Presidentship of the late Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar for the uplift and regeneration of the so-called untouchable classes.

With this object in view, our Society, which is one of the foremost philanthropic and humanitarian institutions in India, organised for the social, moral and educational elevation of the age long submerged and neglected Hindu population of India, has, for over a quarter of a century made all possible efforts for the removal of the ban of untouchability by adopting measures within its reach, such as the opening of schools for educating the children of the Depressed Classes, the opening of hostels for them with a view to remedy their social disabilities and teaching them the habits of cleanliness as to food and dress, and incalcating in them principles of liberal religion, personal character and good citizenship.

To secure these objects, the Society opened schools, secular and industrial, and hostels in many parts of India, namely at Poona, Satara, Hubli, Bijapur, Nagpur, Dharwar, Bangalore, Gokak and other places as incorporated and affiliated branches with the headquarters in Bombay. With such means as were available, inadequate and uncertain as they were from year to year, the Society spared no pains in promoting the social, moral and spiritual welfare of as large a number of the untouchable class population as possible.

SCANTY SUPPORT

Owing to the public support diminishing from year to year, and the scanty grants from Government and public bodies, the society had to curtail its activities, and hand them over to local Municipalities and Boards so far as the Society's mofussil branches were concerned, retaining its work in Bombay, Poona and Nagpur in a restricted form. At the present moment, the Society is able to conduct a hostel in Bombay, the Poona and Nagpur branches managing their hostels on their own responsibility as to finances.

The hostel in Bombay was established in January 1909 and it has been kept going in spite of great economic stress. Government have for a number of years sanctioned a very small sum of Rs. 2-8 per boy per month, while the cost of maintenance amounts to Rs. 8 to 10 per head per month in these days of general high cost of living. To institute a comparison, Government themselves are incurring about 10 to 12 rupees pe rboy per month at their own hostel for Depressed Class boys in Poona, and Dr. Ambedkar is fortunate in receiving about Rs. 10 per boy per month in support of his three hostels in Thana, Dharwar and Ahmedabad so far as our information goes.

We do not in the least grudge this munificent concession to Dr. Ambedkar's activities, but this is only shown with a view to receive at the hands of the present Government a similar or adequate consideration. Otherwise, the benevolent activity carried on in this direction may have to be closed. If two isolated hostels of the kind conducted in Bombay and its branch in Poona can do real beneficial service to depressed class boys who are weaned away from unclean living and association, and educated withal, it is easy to realise what immense good can be done to hundreds and thousands of depressed class boys and girls if substantial Government aid can be availed of.

It is admitted on all hands that multiplication of hostels is an absolute necessity as abject poverty compels the parents and guardians of the depressed boys and girls to withdraw them from school just at the age they begin to realise the benefit of education. It is this consciousness that has induced our Society to maintain its hostels in Bombay and Poona at a great cost and sacrifice. We have at present 23 boys in the Bombay Hostel, and about 9 in the College and High School Students' hostel in Poona and 15 girls in the Girls' Free Hostel at the same place. Admission has been refused to a number of boys in the hostels in Bombay and Poona for want of adequate funds. The Society intends to intensify its activities so far as the hostels are concerned in Bombay and in Poona, and even in the mofussil if funds permit the same. It will appear from the report of the Society for year ending 31st March 1936, a copy of which is herewith enclosed that the annual expen-

(Continued in Col. 3.)

Fifteen hundred children and 500 mothers from London's slums were the guests of General Evangeline Booth at a day's outing at Boxmoor, Hertfordshire. The entertainments were supervised by the Salvation Army Chief herself. Photo shows one of the mothers enjoying a ride on a pony.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A unidentified cyclist aged about 16 years, was knocked off his cycle by a motor bus at the junction of Old Parsi Statue. He died whilst being removed to hospital.

At an inquest to-day on the body of Nagbubi Rubabali Rubabali (5), daughter of Ruwaballi Khan Mommad, a verdict of accidental death was recorded by the City Coroner.

The girl was knocked down by a taxi at New Sewri Road while she was running across the road.

At an inquest held to-day on the body of Aha Sawlaram, a hand-cart driver, aged about 25 years the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by fracture of the base of skull and large internal haemorrhage from laceration of heart and rupture of liver due to his having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a motor car at Mayo Road.

Narayan Sawalram, a police constable attached to the Colaba Police station, who was said to have been assaulted by some unknown gamblers, while trying to arrest them, on the 19th instant, complained of pain in the abdomen yesterday morning. He was sent to the Police Hospital for treatment, from where he was removed to the J. J. Hospital for an operation. He died soon after the operation was performed.

An inquest will be held on the body on September 28.

Twenty-three persons have been arrested, including a woman in connection with the assault on Mr. Lovji Nusserwanji Cama, Excise Sub-Inspector of Virar.

Mr. Pingle, Sub-Divisional Police Inspector, of Kalyan Sub-Division, who was present to day, was asked to be present in Coroner's Court on the 30th instant with the accused persons and witnesses. When an inquest will be held on the body of Mr. Cama.

Eight persons arrested on a charge of being found in a common gaming house were ordered to be discharged at the Girgaum Police Court on the ground that they went into the room, held to be a common gaming house by the Magistrate after it had been raided when the place ceased to be a common gaming house.

The raid was carried out by the Dongri police on September 10 last.

BOARDING HOUSE-KEEPER FINED

A boarding house on the first floor of Kantawala Building at Falkland Road was alleged to be used for purposes of gaming. The room was raided on August 27 last by the Anti-Gambling Squad.

Ramoo Krishna who pleaded guilty, was fined Rs. 200 in default to undergo three weeks R.I.

The case against him on another charge is still pending.

Three others stated to be boarders whose names did not appear in "Sutta" slips, were ordered to be discharged.

Shankar Hari, convicted twice for accepting bets on public road, pleaded guilty to a fresh charge of using a Municipal tin shed at Carnac Bridge for purposes of gaming. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. He is awaiting decision on an other charge of being found in a common gaming house.

In the raid carried out on September 7 last three more persons were arrested by the Anti-Gambling Squad. Babu Husein Khan, a Pathan watchman, was ordered to be acquitted. Others are awaiting trial

Gaming In "Ankh-Farak"

Dominik Francis and Camil Fernandes arrested on August 25 last by the Anti-Gambling Squad in a hotel at Hamalwadi, Dhobi Talao, were each sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 250, in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of gaming in "Ankh-Farak."

A carpenter by profession, Samuel John decided to make money with no tools except a memo book. The Agripada Police swooped on him on September 11 last when he was receiving "sutta" bets.

For more than ten days he was an under-trial prisoner. Mr. I. N. Mehta sentenced him to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment with a warning that carpentary was a more honourable profession, although it might be less profitable.

(Continued from Col. 2.)

diture on the Society's Parel hostel amounts to about 5 times the grant received from Government.

We may mention at the same time that the greatest need at the present moment is to have a building for the Society to do its work, instead of having to do it in a hired house. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that your Government would seriously consider to help the Society in this direction by granting it a piece of land in Bombay or its suburb and some amount towards the cost of construction of the building thereon.

Trusting this representation meets with a favourable consideration.

BYCULLA POLITICAL CONFERENCE

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the Byculla District Congress Political Conference, held at 9-30 a.m. Sunday, it was decided to hold the Conference at the Jains Boarding Hall, Victoria Garden Road, on Thursday, the 14th October, under the presidency of Mr. K. F. Nariman, president of the B. P. C. C. The conference will commence at 2 p.m.

A Sub-Committee was formed to consider resolutions and prepare the draft resolutions to be placed before the Conference. Resolutions are invited from public who wish to take part in the conference.

The president-elect of the Conference will be taken in a procession, the route to be announced in due course. Mr. R. K. Achrekar presided over the meeting.

Nariman Appears In Court

Mr. K. F. Nariman, who returned from the Assembly Sessions on Saturday morning continued the cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday afternoon and will conclude the defence case on Thursday noon, September 23rd, when he returns from Poona.

Messrs. Rutishauser and Hans Waegeli were cross-examined. At the end of their cross-examination two written letters by the witnesses addressed to the Court were produced by Mr Velkar expressing their regret for not being in time in Court on the last occasion and for which the Chief Presidency Magistrate had issued Warrants and later on cancelled them. The C. P. M. wanted the matter to be dropped.

Mr. K. F. Nariman with Mr. Joachim Alva, and Miss Violet Hari, Advocates, appeared for the accused and Mr. C. B. Velkar conducted the Prosecution.

PRESS WORKERS' CONFERENCE

To Meet On Sunday

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Press Workers Conference in the course of a press statement says:

Sunday the 26th will be a landmark in the annals of the Press Workers of the City of Bombay. On that day the workers who toil in the Printing presses shall assemble in a Conference to deliberate upon matters of vital and paramount importance affecting the lives of some 20,000 workers together with their dependants engaged in that industry under the presidentship of Mr. Indulal Yagnik.

This Conference has been called to infuse solidarity among the Press Workers and to lay the foundation stone of an organisation which alone will enable them to exert their united effort for the betterment of their miserable lot. It is a notorious fact that in matters of organisation the Indian working class is far behind the workers of any other industrialised country. Although some organisational work has been done in the last ten years in the Textile and Jute industries and on the Railways it is not even a drop in the ocean of Herculean task that still remains to be accomplished in that field.

It is the absence of this organisation which makes for starvation wages, unbearably long hours and inhuman conditions of work for the workers.

Only by united exertion of their strength can the press workers hope to achieve a decent standard of life which is the right of every human being in this world of plenty which science has made possible. By doing this not only will he help the cause of the exploited but he will be advancing the cause of the freedom of the Indian people which is inextricably bound up with that of economic welfare of the Indian masses who form 30 per cent of the Indian population.

BOMBAY DOCK WORKERS' UNION

Protest Against Continued Ban On Sheti

(From Our Correspondent)

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union was held on Sunday morning at the Union office opposite the Princess Dock Clock Tower. In the unavoidable absence of the President Dr. Shetty the Vice-President Mr. Din Mahomed presided over the meeting.

The meeting first devoted its attention to the continuance of the ban on its ex-general secretary Com. A. N. Sheti.

Great resentment was expressed at the meeting at this continued externment of one of its most active workers. It was resolved at the meeting to continue the agitation for the removal of the ban and to approach the Home Member in that connection.

The meeting then directed its attention to the growing offensive of the stevedores and resolved to draw up a comprehensive list of the immediate demands of the Dock workers and to agitate for them. It was also resolved to bring to the notice of the Congress Ministry the woeful conditions of the dock workers and to persuade them to appoint a committee to inquire into the conditions of life and work of the Dock workers in order that suitable steps may be taken to secure for them a living wage, security of service, adequate compensation against accidents etc.

Loans

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Apply Post Box No. 22, Bombay.

All correspondence strictly confidential.

Climatic conditions called for the fan,

The Special Ventilation for the Tropics

The same reason led to the production of Cafiaspirin.

Cafiaspirin the quick reliever of all aches and pains, is so composed as to best suit the special needs of tropical climates and is therefore:

The Special Aspirin for the Tropics

Safe and Effective BAYER

Next FRIDAY

Be prepared to see India's greatest of all Stunt-Kings

CHANDRARAO KADAM

in

Harischandra art cinetone's super thriller

"Daulat"

(i.e., Wealth)

Supported by

Miss Meher Sultana, Harischandra Rao, Usharani, Shah Nawaz, Sadik.

Next Friday at

THE GLOBE

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The soap that leaves a lingering fragrance after a bath.

DELIGHTFULLY PERFUMED TOILET SOAP FOR REFRESHING & COOLING BATH. ECONOMICAL IN PRICE *Yet* SUPERIOR in QUALITY

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Warwicks Keep Their Flag Flying

Beat Cheshires In Third Replay And Win Meakin Cup

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Warwickshire Regiment from Poona, the holders of the Cup for the last two years, kept their flag flying at the Cooperage this evening, when they accounted for Bombay's crack side, the Cheshire Regiment, in the third replay, by the only goal of the match and retained the championship for the third year in succession.

OPEN WITH LEVEL EXCHANGES

Level exchanges marked the opening phases of the game, though the holders were a shade better than their opponents. A good combined movement between the Poona forwards, saw T. Harris their inside-left, the possession of the ball in the shooting area but he failed to hit the mark.

The Cheshires now transferred the play to the other end and had the Warwick's defence in difficulties for a couple of minutes.

Except for a few occasional break-aways by both set of forwards, the game was now confined to midfield, but a little later, the Warwicks again gained the upper hand and their forwards attacking desperately, tested Rigby, in the Cheshires' goal on several occasion. The latter stood up the test admirably and two of his saves were really brilliant.

In the 25th minute from the start, the Warwickshire Regiment from Poona drew blood. Jones, their right-wing did the spade work and after running down the right flank, he centred for Grantham, who made no mistake in beating the Cheshire's custodian

AT HALF-TIME

At half-time the Warwicks were leading by 1 goal to nil.

On resumption the Cheshires exerted pressure but it was very short-lived. The holders soon got going and kept playing in their opponent's territory for a considerable amount of time.

Towards the middle of the second half, Harding, the Cheshire's centre-forward, broke through in a dashing manner and took a good shot but the winner's goalkeeper dived in to bring off a fine save.

Towards the end, the winners were breaking through time and again with their brilliant passing tactics and did not give a minute's rest to the Cheshire's defence.

The final whistle found the Warwickshire Regiment from Poona, winners of the Cup for the third successive year.

Brigadier Riddell Webster, the officiating commander of Bombay district presented the Cup to the winners

THE RESULT

WARWICKS ..... 1 goal.
CHESHIRES ..... Nil.

THE TEAMS

WARWICKS: Cloves; S. Hariss and Clay; Willson, Gode and H. Harding; Jones, Burgess, Grantham, T. Harris and Paxton

CHESHIRES: Rigby; Slack and Barnes; Jones, Teece and Higgins; Powell, Keegans, Harding, Westcott, and Pennington.

REFEREE: L. Hibbert.

Wrestling Tournament In City

Gama And Several Foreign Wrestlers May Participate

A telegraphic communication received by the Organisers of the All-India Professional International Wrestling tournament for the Championship of India, 1938, states that Gama, the famous Patialla wrestler, who holds the world's wrestling championship Hamida, Imam Bux, Gama's Associates and other famous Punjab wrestlers will be participating in the series of wrestling tournaments to be held in Bombay next month.

Several famous wrestlers from abroad are expected to participate. Among those are: Aurel Ihm, the champion of Germany, Ivanove of Bulgaria, Rigolot of France, Zayea of Hungary Lombardy of Italy, Mehemet from Morocco, Vladeck Zbisco (brother of Zbisco who was defeated by Gama) from Poland, Rizabey from Turkey and Goldstein from Palestine.

The manager of the Tournament Mr. George Ionesco is expected to arrive in Bombay shortly. —United Press

ROBIN'S RECORD BROKEN

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

Mitilal Das, a 48-year-old swimmer who entered the College Square tank at 7-37 a.m. on Saturday with his hands and feet in fetters has set up a record for this type of swimming

Das got out of the water at 8-45 this morning swimming for 49 hours 8 minutes. He has beaten Robin Chatterjee's record set up at Lucknow of 33 hours 45 minutes.—A.P.

Heal This Rupture In Indian Body Politic

American Peace Worker Prays For India's Freedom

Mr. James William Van Kirk, who is on a mission of world peace based on a common flag, under which peoples of the world can meet, has issued the following message to India, through the "Chronicle", on the eve of his departure from this country after a couple of days' stay:—

OPEN LETTER

"To the People and Congress of India and to Mahatma Ganchi, one of the Nobility of the Earth.

Greeting:

"In the name of our common Father in whose image and likeness we are created; and in the name of his Son, our Elder Brother, in whom there is no race, nationality or any other accidental condition of history."

"By virtue of his creative and redeeming power, all people have the right to a full measure of freedom, responsibility and duty of the privileges and blessings of the objectives of creation.

"The current of human history has been deepening and widening into a larger freedom, self-determination, co-operation and world tranquility. The highest civilization of the race as a whole is to be attained in "Government of the people, by the people and for the people" in every interest of life.

"HEAL THE WOUND"

"India about one fifth of the human family has had for centuries a consciousness of racial unity which has held the people together as no other bond has done. But India like other peoples has entertained philosophies of human relationships that have arbitrarily and sometimes violently broken the moral bond of human brotherhood. This rupture of the most sacred lie among people has been one of the major sins of the race and has entailed on the people and especially the innocent and helpless untold suffering.

"The first step towarrds a higher civilization of the race as a whole, is the freedom of individuals, groups of individuals, institutions and nations.

"The next step in civilization is the moral unity or brotherhood of man of institutions and of nations and of all the major interests of life. The highest plateau of world life is in a "moral partnership" of equals, at least in opportunity.

"Not only is the human race a family of equals but also all spheres or sections of creation have a harmonious relation and are made to function peacefully for a common objective.

"For instance, the social, religious, political, economic, scientific and all other common interests are parallel to each other in harmonious relation.

A COMMON FLAG

"On a fourth pilgrimage around the world in the interest of democracy, brotherhood and world peace, I come to Bombay to acquaint the people with the natural scientific emblem under which all people and all major interests of the race may co-operate for the welfare of each and of all.

"This is the flag of the people as a whole as against any and all special selfish interests. This is the emblem to mobilize all that is right, true and good on one side to decide the conflict the conflict of the ages in favour of a peaceful civilization and the world kingdom of God which two are identical.

INDIA'S FREEDOM

"May the Indian People by just and peaceful measures speedily attain political independence and then recognize moral and economic independence of all peoples and join a moral federation of democracies and peace. This will speedily bring on the consummation of history when all peoples can "sit under their own vine and fig tree and there will be none to molest or make afraid." Herein is the highway to a permanent economic and moral civilization.

TOMORROW
You May Forget
This Ad!

If, in its small way, it reminds you that "They Won't Forget" belongs on your "must see" list,—you can forget the ad right now! We know you'll never forget the picture!

"They Won't Forget"

The picture that makes stars of CLAUDE RAINS · GLORIA DICKSON · EDWARD NORRIS
Otto Kruger · Allyn Joslyn · Lana Turner
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TO-NIGHT ONLY ONE SHOW AT 10 P.M.
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
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BRADDOCK vs. LOUIS
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NEXT SATURDAY
THE POIGNANT STORY OF A WOMAN TORN BETWEEN TWO LOVES!
THE GREATEST ACTING PERFORMANCE EVER SEEN ON THE SCREEN!
ELISABETH BERGNER
IN
"DREAMING LIPS"
WITH
RAYMOND MASSEY
ROMNEY BRENT
A United Artists Release.

Members' Salaries Bill Passes Three Readings

"Government Must Have Rule-Making Powers"

Mr. Munshi's Defence

(From Our Special Correspondent)
POONA, Sept. 21.

All galleries in the House were overcrowded to-day in view of the official resolution about the Constituent Assembly coming up today after the House disposes off the third reading of the Members' Salaries Bill which might take half an hour.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Leader of the Opposition came to the Assembly for the first time and was greeted by all members. He was sworn in to-day amidst cheers from both sides of House.

A PACKED HOUSE.

The House was packed as also the galleries including the Press gallery, even Mr. N. C. Kelkar was seen sitting in the Press gallery.

The Rajah of Bhor and Sir Govind Madgaonkar were among the distinguished visitors in the Speakers' gallery.

Members of the Upper House were given seats on the floor of the House next to the Press gallery.

After the question hour the Speaker read a message from the Upper House to the Lower House informing them of the passage in the Upper House of the Ministers' Salaries Bill without any amendment, President and Speakers' Salaries Bill and the Indian Limitation Act Bill.

The House had passed the removal of Disqualification Bill with a certain amendment which would also be moved in the Lower House to-morrow.

During the question hour Mr. K. M. Munshi replying to a short notice question from Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hassan, said that there was a fracas between Hindus and Muslims in Satpati village on August 13 but a compromise was arrived at on August 15. There was no social boycott of Muslims by Hindus nor was there any stoppage of food to Muslims.

The House then proceeded to consider the Third Reading of the Members' Salaries Bill

Mr. R. R. Bhole (Independent Labour Party) considered that the rule making power that the Government wanted to take for itself was a hideous provision in the Bill.

After Mr. Gadkari of the Independent Labour Party had offered his remarks on the third reading of the Bill, Mr. K. M. Munshi, who was in charge of the Bill replied to the debate. He quoted Lord Hewart, a terrible critic of executive authority and said that he also had admitted that rule-making powers for the Government might become necessary. To-day the Ministry in charge was responsible to the House unlike previous Ministries and the House could pass a vote of censure and remove the Ministry when they thought necessary. It was essential that the Government should have rule-making power so far as travelling allowances of members of the House was concerned as there were several details all of which could not be incorporated in the Bill.

On the third reading of the Bill, division was demanded and it resulted in 90 voting in favour of third reading being passed and 32 against it. The Bill was read for the third time and passed.

Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government moved the Bill to amend the Weights and Measures Act with a view to see that all Local Bodies were placed on the same footing as at present some of them had a deficit and some surplus over the expenditure so far as the Weights and Measures fees were concerned. All the three readings of the Bill were passed in quick succession and the House proceeded to discuss the official resolution regarding the Constituent Assembly.

Facilities For Prisoners

(From Our Special Correspondent.
POONA, Sept. 21.

During question hour in the Bombay Legislative Assembly Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order replying to Mr. R. R. Bhole regarding the alleged differentiation made between Mahar and other convicts in Yeravda prison said that according to Rule 938 of the Jail Manual all menial and other duties of the prison which could properly be delegated to prisoners were to be assigned according to discretion of Superintendent to the labouring convicts, care being taken that no such work should be assigned to or extracted from a prisoner to whom it may really be objectionable on the ground of caste. Mr Munshi further stated that Government had not considered the advisability of treating all convicts alike irrespective of their castes so far as scavenging work was concerned.

Replying to Mr. S. L. Karandiker the same Minister stated that the "Times of India" and "Vividha Vritta" were the newspapers that were supplied to prisoners in jails in the Bombay Province and they were supplied to A and B class prisoners only. The Government were not aware that prisoners did not get a reasonable amount of time to read the newspapers supplied. Government had under consideration the whole question of Jail Administration including the supply of other newspapers to prisoners.

Politicals In Bombay Jails

POONA, Sept. 21.

Replying to a question Mr. Munshi stated that Messrs. S. R. Malkapurkar, B. Tulshidas, W. B. Chavan, Iqubal Singh, Somnath Lahiri, D. Trikam M. Kutubji, B. Isab H. Rasul, B. Dayalji and R. Ibrahim were the persons that were undergoing imprisonment for offences connected with the political, labour, Kisan and Socialist movements and that their cases were under the consideration of Government.—United Press.

DURAND CUP FOOTBALL

Two Matches Decided On Tuesday

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, September 21.

In the Durand Cup Football Tournament Fifth Medium Brigade Sabathu beat Simla Municipal Sports Club by 10 goals love.

The second Battalion Welsh Regiment beat Government of India Press, Simla, by 4 goals to love.

CONGRESS CAPTURES YEOLA MUNICIPALITY

Sjt. Deo To Administer Oath Of Loyalty To Members

(From Our Correspondent)
NASIK (By Mail)

Mr. Shankar Rao Deo, the President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has, it is understood, consented to preside over the ceremony of administering oath of loyalty to the councillors of the Yeola municipality elected on Congress ticket. The ceremony is to be held at Yeola on the 25th inst. and prominent Congressworkers and office-bearers of the Nasik Dist. Congress Committee are expected to attend it.

The triennial elections of the Yeola municipality were held on the 25th ultimo. This Municipality has 20 seats, four reserved for Muslims, four for nominated and the twelve general out of which eleven were captured by the Congress.

The elections of the Municipalities of Sinnar, Igatpuri, Nandgaon and Bhagur, are to be held in the course of the next two months and the Congress has decided to contest

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(SAINT MIRABAI)
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COME & HEAR
CELESTIAL SONGS OF Mewar's Devotional Idyll—
"MIRABAI"
Who LOVED GOD & MARRIED GOD ONLY TO BE SUBMERGED INTO HIGHER BEING!
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TALKIES—DUBASH THEATRE.
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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Aswin 3, 1996.
Muslim: Rajab 16, 1356
Parsi: Farvardin 17, 1307
Hightide: 0-38; 12-42
Lowtide: 6-33; 18-51
Sunrise: 6h 27m
Sunset: 6h 36m
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 4-40 p.m.

Thursday, September 23.

S. S. 'Maloja' with mails from London of the 9th instant, due at 9-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The steamer Clan Line 'Morrison' arrived at Suez on Sunday evening September 19.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Profs. Primrose and Parakh will meet their students in English Literature and French, respectively, in the University Building, and Rev. Fr. Duhr in Italian in St. Xavier's College, today (Wednesday) at the usual time.

ENGLISH MAILS

Owing to delay to the Mail Train as a result of a land slide, the 'Comorin' with the English mails of the 16th instant was not able to leave Marseilles until 10-15 a.m. on Saturday the 18th idem, and is therefore expected to be about 12 hours late at Port Said.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The eleventh annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the above Society will be held in the Bombay Port Trust Sports Club Hall, Thackersey House, Ballard Estate, Bombay at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

"STUDENT'S LIFE IN GERMANY"

Under the auspices of the University Students' Parsi Union, a lecture on "Student's Life in Germany" will be delivered by Dr. Arthur R. S. Roy, Ph.D., D.Litt., M.D. at the Blavatsky Lodge on Thursday the 23rd instant at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union, Mr. Ansar Harvani, a prominent student worker of Aligarh will give a talk on "Student Unrest in United Provinces" at 6 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) at the Servants of India Society Hall, Bombay.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE MUSLIM STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association, a debate will be held in the College L. R. V. to-day (Wednesday) at 1-30 p.m. when Prof. Menezes will propose that "We must live dangerously". Dr. G. Y. Chitnis will oppose the proposition. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

Mr. B. S. N. Cooper

A serious operation was performed on our City Father, and prominent social worker Mr. B. S. N. Cooper, who is confined to bed from diabetic trouble for the last fortnight. His condition after the operation is improving.

Telegrams To China

The Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, writes:

A telegram from the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi states:—"Deferred and letter telegram are now re-admitted with all offices in China.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Oh, Doctor!" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Feather Your Nest" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Clancy of the Mounted" Daily at 5-30 and 10-30
IMPERIAL—"Capt. Kirtikumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
KRISHNA—"Sadhvi Mirabai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Khan Bahadur" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Premveer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"They Won't Forget" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Jungle Princess" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Under the Red Robe" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Savitri" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavataran", Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Anathashram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

KHALSA SINDHI PRIMARY SCHOOL

Manager, Gurudwara Bara Sikh Sangat, C. P. Tank, Bombay, writes:

This school will be opened on and from the 1st October 1937. Education will be imparted in Gurmukhi, Sindhi, Hindi and English. Admission will be free and children from all communities, without caste, creed and sex will be admitted to this school.

School hours will be from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. excepting holidays.

DOUBLE-DECK OMNIBUSES FOR BOMBAY

The B. E. S. T. Omnibus service, which was inaugurated in July 1926, having proved popular, it is proposed to increase the fleet by an addition of twenty double-deck vehicles.

The first batch of these vehicles is now almost ready for the road, and before placing them in service, they will be on view at a Press Gathering to-day (Wednesday) at 11 a.m. in the Workshops at Kingsway, Dadar.

National Medical College Variety

The Principal of the National Medical College, Bombay, writes.

A variety entertainment was organised by the staff and the students of the National Medical College in aid of the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday last, under the presidentship of Dr. E. Moses, the Mayor of Bombay. Well-known artistes including dancers and musicians, contributed to the programme, prominent among them were, Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar, Dr. Mantri, Miss Vijaya, Honaver, Judha Bros., Messrs. Desai and friends and Mrs. Shilavatiben Daru and others. The Entertainment Committee thank them all for their co-operation. The Committee also thank the audience for their presence and thus helping the suffering humanity.

The Committee hope that the generous public of the city will go on helping the hospital in future, whenever we approach them and once again thank all persons who contributed to the success of the entertainment.

Mr. R. L. Desai, B.Sc., B.Sc. (Tech.), who had a very distinguished career at the Bombay University, left for England to qualify for the Degree of Ph.D. He has been awarded the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Technical Scholarship.

WARDHA-BALLARSHAH RLY. LINE CLEAR

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent at Bhusawal, G. I. P. Railway, wires under date September 20:—

Through communication o he Wardha-Ballarshah section has been re-established on Monday afternoon by means of a loop line at the scene of the accident. The first train over the temporary loop was No. 412 Up Mixed at 18 hours. —A.P.

Preparations For China Day Celebrations

The B. P. T. U. C. has responded to Jawahar's call to observe the China Day on the 26th September, through a preparatory meeting to be held on Wednesday where the programme for the occasion will be decided.

An appeal for a Joint Political United front has gone forth to several anti-imperialist organisations in the city viz. B. P. C. C., B. P. C. S. P., Bombay Students Federation and the All-India Kisan Sabha.

The preparatory meeting will be held on Wednesday (to-day) at 8 p.m. at Bombay Girni Kamgar Union.

GANDHI JAYANTI WEEK

Khadi-Gramodyoga And Swadeshi Exhibition

Arrangements for the Exhibition which is to be opened on 25th instant in the Compound of the Congress House, under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committees are in full swing. Stalls are nearing completion and the Stall-Holders can come and inspect them. Very few stalls are remaining to be booked and therefore those desirous of taking them should do so immediately at the office of the Girgaum District C. Committee, at Congress House between 7 and 10 a.m. and 5 and 8 p.m. (S.T.). Rent for stalls is from Rs. 10 to 30 according to the area and the position.

CHARKHA COMPETITION

During the Week a Charkha Competition will be held if a decent number of entries are received. Those ladies and gentlemen desirous of taking part in the same should immediately enrol the names at the office. Persons conducting spinning classes are especially requested to take interest in the competition and send in the names of their pupils to take part in it. First best three competitors will be awarded prizes.

FREE HINDI CLASSES

The City and Suburban Free Hindi Classes of the Hindi Prachar Sabha will be started in the first week of October at the following places:

(1) Gandhi Seva Sena: Week days and Sundays, Chowpatty. (2) Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, on Sundays. (3) Congress House on week days. (4) Hind Mahila Samaj, week days, New Bhatvadi Lane. (5) Audyogic School, Kelavadi. (6) Audyogic School at Old Chikitsak High School, Girgaon. (7) Bhagini Samaj, Sandhurst Road (8) Gujarati Stri Mandal, V. J. Patel Road. (9) Sarasvat Hall, Gamdevi. (10) G. Ward Congress Committee Office, Dadar. (11) Matunga Nappoo Hall. (12) Khar Pavilion. (13) Vile Parle Tilak Mandir. (14) Fort at Kabibai High School on Sundays and week days. Those who are desirous of joining the free Hindi classes should get themselves enrolled at the office of the Sabha, Adenwala Mansion, Near Wilson College, Sea Face, Chowpatty, Bombay 7, or at the abovementioned centres.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Yesterday I wrote about the Dance held in the Bandra Town Hall on Sunday last, in celebration of the Bandra Feast. On the same day in the evening, St. Andrew's High School Hall was crowded with an audience which enjoyed the performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience" staged by the Amateur Dramatic and Musical Society of Santa Cruz.

The performance was very creditably staged and the Society ought to be congratulated on this success.

During the first few days of the Bandra Feast many raids were made on certain shooting gallery stalls. Some fo the stalls had to stop functioning, some of the owners being arrested. These men, I understand, will be shortly made to appear before the First Class City Magistrate when it is expected interesting points will be discussed.

During the Fair I took a keen interest in such stalls and I think the suburb has many budding marksmen, who if given opportunity will one day be famous.

One such marksman at the Fair with great accuracy was Mr. Joe Gonsalves of Bandra. Nearly every shot brought Mr. Gonsalves a prize and by the end of the week he has collected over a hundred prizes.. Stall keepers refused to let him shoot, but continual arguments saw some of them close down till he disappeared from the scene.

CROSS COUNTRY RUN

Talking of the marksman reminds me of the first item on the programme of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association.

This is the Cross Country Race. which is to be run in the suburbs on Sunday next.

This race will start from Jogeshwari, in Andheri at 7-30 a.m. The course measures about 12,000 metres over hilly country.

A very long route this and it ought to prove very interesting.

All-India Tourer On Foot

Mr. V. K. RAMASWAMY NAIDU, who has undertaken an All-India tour on foot, arrived in Bombay on the 8th instant. He started on 25th April of this year from his native village Pudupatti, eighteen miles from Rajapalayam (in Ramnad District, South India.) He had already travelled through Nilgri, Cochin State, Malabar coast, Coorg, Mysore State, Ceded Districts (Madras Presidency), Goa, and some of the important places in Bombay Presidency. The distance he has already covered is very nearly 2,500 miles. His average walking is about seventeen miles per day. Mr. Naidu will be leaving Bombay on the 8th October next to Wardha, for Poona, Pandharpur, Bijapur, Hyderabad (Deccan) Warrangal and other places. He intends to stay at Wardha for one month and learn something about the cottage industries. Thereafter he will go to Bardoli, which will be by 1st. February, 1938, via-Akola, Ajanta, Ellora and Surat, to attend the Congress session. Then he will be travelling through Northern India, visiting the various historical cities, religious places and other places of interest.

CHANGES IN CITY POLICE POSTINGS

Sub-Inspector Nagesh Savant of Anti-Gambling Squad has been transferred to the Esplanade Police Station.

Sub-Inspector P. R. Rane, Mahim Police Station, who was transferred to C. I. D. Crimes Branch, is now transferred to Anti-Gambling Squad in place of Sub-Inspector N. A. Savant.

Alimony To Divorced Wife

Parsi Law Discussed In High Court Judgment

An interesteing point of Parsi matrimonial law was decided by Mr. Justice Divatia and Mr. Justice Wassoodev at the High Court in the appeal filed by Nadirshaw Jamshedji Vachha.

The appeal was against the order of Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia who rejected the appellant's application that the amount of permanent alimony granted by Mr. Justice Davar to the respondent, Manekbai, who was his former wife and had obtained divorce from him, should be rescinded.

After the original order was passed by Mr. Justice Davar, the respondent had married Rustomji M. Kapadia.

Such remarriage, the appellant contended, was sufficient reason under Section 40 (2) of the new Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act to rescind the order of alimony awarded to the wife before she remarried.

CHASTITY AFTER DIVORCE.

It was further argued that under Section 40 (1) (a), the monthly allowance granted to the wife for her maintenance after decree was conditional upon her remaining chaste and unmarried, and that the same condition was implied, though not expressly mentioned. In Section 40 (1) (b) under which Mr. Justice Davar had made the order of alimony. As, however, the wife had remarried, she was not entitled to a continuance of the maintenance allowance and the order should be rescinded with effect from the date of her remarriage.

JUDGMENT.

Their lordships in their judgment observed that the appellant relied on Section 40 (2) which provided that the Court, if satisfied that there was a change in the circumstances of either party at any time, might vary modify or rescind such order in such a manner as the Court might deem just.

Their lordships said that the original order of alimony passed by Mr. Justice Davar was a personal order and was not secured by any charge on the husband's property. It, therefore, fell under Section 40 (1) (b) which did not contain the condition "while she remains chaste and unmarried"—a condition which was found only in clause (a) of the Section.

The result, therefore, was that in the case of a secured alimony the order for alimony would cease to operate on the wife's re-marriage; while in the case of a personal order no such result followed.

OMISSION OF CONDITION.

Their lordships could not accept the view advanced on behalf of the appellant that the condition about the wife's chastity was omitted in clause (b) by accident or oversight of the legislature and that this condition was implied in the Section.

If, said their lordships, there was an accidental omission on oversight by the Legislature, the remedy lay with the legislature. The Court had to administer the law as it was.

Their lordships did not accept the contention of the appellant that the wife's re-marriage was such a change in the circumstances of either party as was contemplated by Section 40 (2), and therefore it was a change that would justify the rescission of the order

Their lordships, agreed with the trial judge that the fact of re-marriage was not by itself a change in the circumstances which entitled the previous husband in all cases to obtain an order of rescission of alimony. It was only one of the circumstances which the Court might take into consideration in a proper case for varying or rescinding an order of alimony.

Their lordships, therefore, held that there were no sufficient grounds to justify a change or rescission of the alimony order.

The appeal was dismissed with costs which were to be taxed on the scale of fees specially prescribed under the rules framed under the Act.

Mr. H. D. Banaji with Messrs. Sahiar and Co. appeared for the appellant. Mr. J. S. Khergaumwala with Messrs. Dorab and Co. appeared for the respondent.

Acquittals In Poona Satyagraha Case

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Wassoodev in the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Poona recommending the acquittal of 12 persons who were sentenced by the Magistrate to fines, some of them to Rs. 50/- each and the others to Rs. 25/- each, in connection with the Sonya Maruti Temple Satyagraha case.

Among the accused were Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. C. D. Agarwal, Barat-Law, Mr. C. M. Saptarshi, Pleader of Ahmednagar, and other well-known persons.

DEFIANCE OF ORDER

The accused were convicted by the Magistrate under Section 71 of the Bombay District Police Act for disobeying the order issued by the District Magistrate of Poona, under Sec. 42 of the District Police Act, prohibiting the playing of music in the Sonya Maruti Temple on account of the opposition of the Mahomedans. In defiance of the order, all the accused went to the temple and rang the bell in April last.

All the accused appealed to the Sessions Judge who referred the cases to the High Court, recommending that their convictions and sentences be quashed.

Mr. S. G. Patwardhan who represented Mr. Kelkar argued the appeals on behalf of all the accused. Mr. J. G. Rele, Mr. P. S. Joshi, Mr. K. N. Dharap and Mr. B. G. Thakore represented the other accused. The Advocate-General represented the Crown.

JUDGMENT

Their lordships, in their judgment, observed that considering the various definitions of the word "Music" it was clear that the term signified the continuance of a sound. In the present case, however, it was admitted that the accused had rung the bell only once. There was, therefore, no continuance of the sound and consequently it could not be said that there was music.

Their lordships held that the accused could not be said to have "played music" and therefore they had not disobeyed the District Magistrate's order.

In view of this decision their lordships did not think it necessary to consider the other point raised by the defence that the District Magistrate's order was "ultra vires."

Their lordships accepted the Sessions Judge's reference and acquitted all the accused.

Alleged Conspiracy To Defraud Government

"Regular Clandestine" Trade In Revenue Stamps

Revelations about an alleged conspiracy, which has resulted in grave loss to the Government, were made by Mr. C. B. Velkar, Police Prosecutor, at the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday, when the hearing of the Revenue Stamp fraud case was taken up.

It was stated that cancelled Revenue stamps affixed to transfer deeds were purchased from the peons and employees of various firms, and were resold as fresh stamps, after effacing the cancellation marks by the simple process of exposing the stamps to the sun.

The fraud first came to light in June 1937, when David Sassoon and Co., wanting to compare the signature of one of their clients, discovered that a transfer deed was missing. Further investigations revealed a huge conspiracy in which cancelled stamps, worth thousands of rupees were stolen from deeds in the custody of various companies and also that used stamps were resold to these companies.

Altogether 20 persons have been arrested in this connection and are placed on eight different charge sheets.

On Tuesday the case against T. A. Menon and A. B. Shete Transfer Clerk and Hamal of the Industrial Investment Trust, who are implicated in the alleged conspiracy was taken up. Mr. R. S. Bhatt, an officer of the company giving evidence stated that he received a 'phone call from the C. I. D. Officer on August 2. Later Inspector Beart came to the office and told him to check up the Transfer deeds On checking up it was discovered that there were about 70 Transfer deeds from which stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,040 had beer removed. It was also discovered that three deeds bearing stamps of the value of Rs. 1,724-4-0 were entirely missing.

Mr. N. T. Junglewala appeared for the first accused, and Mr Joachim Alva and Miss Violet Hari appeared for the second.

Minimum Demands Of Labour

BOMBAY SOCIALISTS URGE WORKERS TO JOIN CONGRESS TO SECURE THEIR FULFILMENT

A crowded public meeting was held at Sewree in a Wadi opposite China Mill on Tuesday evening to popularise the Labour Demands prepared by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party. The Secretary of the Party presided and among the speakers were Messrs. Ashoka Mehta, S. B. Mahadeshwar and Ram Mhatre.

LABOUR DEMANDS

Among other things demands include the following:—

Decent standard of living through the fixing of basic wage-rates for each department of industry; wages to be in not less than Rs. 30 per month.

Decent conditions of work through the amendment of the Factory Act.

Reduction of Hours—Immediate introduction of the 48-hour week and the 8-hour day, without any reduction of wages leading up to a 40-hour week as the goal.

One months leave on full pay every year. Leave with pay during sickness.

Social Insurance against old age and unemployment.

Decent housing—provision by the State and Municipalities.

Relief from burden of debt through the setting up of machinery for sealing down workers' debts.

Right to form Unions and to strike. Recognition of genuine Trade Unions by the State and by employers.

No State aid to industries, which do not guarantee decent conditions to the workers.

Nationalisation of big industries and of such industries as do not give decent conditions to the workers.

In the course of his speech the president explained the rise of the Congress Socialist Party out of the struggles of the National Congress. The Party aimed at the establishment of a new Social order, in class conflicts and exploitation would have no place. Such a state of things could come only when the power of the State came into the hands of the exploited people, the workers and peasants. That day seemed far off and as long as India was under the heel of Imperialism, their whole strength should be directed towards its removal. The Indian National struggle aimed at that objective and the Indian National Congress was the most powerful organisation, which was carrying on that struggle. It was, therefore the duty of the workingclass to strengthen that organisation.

ROLE OF C. S. P.

The Congress Socialist Party, as the Party that expressed the yearnings of the exploited classes, symbolised the organic relation of the Socialist movement with struggle against Imperialism. Its work in the Congress had already made a deep impress and with the support of the workingclass it would develop into a powerful force influencing the decisions of the Congress and the course of the national movement.

The speaker then explained the Labour Demands prepared by the Party. He said they were the immediate demands on which the Party was agitating for legislative sanction. Such legislative sanction could be achieved only through the organised pressure of the workingclass. They had at present a sympathetic Ministry in seven Provinces. The Congress had accepted offices. They could bring pressure on the Congress Ministries to concede these demands.

WORKING CLASS PARTY

Mr. Ashoka Mehta made a clear analysis of the present society in simple language. He showed how the process of exploitation worked. To end that exploitation to establish the Raj of the people the workers and peasants,—was the role of the Congress Socialist Party. He asserted that it was a workingclass Party. Its tasks were conditioned by the tactics of anti-imperialist struggle for national independence. It was its work and correct approach to the problems that confronted the country, that opened the eyes of others. He said that as long as there was imperialist domination over the country, their immediate task was to remove it. Therefore, participation in the national struggle, which the Congress was carrying on was essential. That was why the Congress Socialist Party emphasised the need for strengthening the Congress organisation and asked the workingclass to join the Congress. He then explained the Labour Demands in detail.

JOIN CONGRESS

Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar said that acceptance of office by the Congress did not mean advent of Congress Raj. The Congress had formed Ministries not to work the condemned Constitution, but to end it.

The meeting terminated after Mr. R. A. Mhatre had spoken.

CAPITOL
Daily 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
A LAUGH ATTACK!
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
in HARRY LEON WILSON'S Uproarious Story
"OH, DOCTOR!"
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
CONRAD VEIDT
ANNABELLA
in
Under the Red Robe
The intrigue of "RICHELIEU" .... The romance of "THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL" .... The adventure of "THE THREE MUSKETEERS"!

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1937

MUSLIMS AND CONGRESS

Replying to an address presented to him at Simla, Mr. Jinnah tried to make out that there was no difference between the ideals of the Congress and those of the Muslim League. We welcome the assurance. If, however, there is no such difference the necessity for two political organizations for realizing those ideals does not exist. If, however, the League must exist as a political organization, it should become, like the Congress, a more democratic body fully representative of the masses and working strenuously and ceaselessly for the ideal which it professes. Of course, it would be better far that the Muslim League, as well as other communal bodies, should confine itself to religious or socio-religious activities and that all Indians should join the Congress and work under its auspices for the country's freedom. The Muslims cannot do better than follow the shining example of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and his co-religionists of the Frontier Province, who under the inspiration of the Congress have contributed a glorious chapter not only to the history of their province but also to that of the whole country.

Communal Unity

We whole-heartedly accept his view that communal unity must receive the first and foremost attention of the Congress. But if Mr. Jinnah means that the Muslims should not work for the Congress or fight for national freedom unless and until the Congress accepts the terms urged by men like him, we must say it is a deplorable attitude. Nor can it help the community which he professes to serve. He has recently become too much of a communalist to understand that the Congress is doing more for real communal unity than communal bodies like the Muslim League or Hindu Maha Sabha. Mr. Jinnah says that "in any honest attempt towards a solution of this (communal) problem other communities and parties will not find the Muslims or myself lagging behind." We can certainly vouch for the Muslims in general. But men like Mr. Jinnah are certainly lagging behind when the nation is trying to settle the entire constitutional question through the most democratic agency of a Constituent Assembly.

How To Achieve

Mr. Jinnah cannot deny that the Congress or recognised Congress leaders have taken the lead in almost every important all-India attempt to bring about an agreed settlement of the communal problem. Though the communal proposals in the Nehru Report were rejected by a large section of the Muslims, the Congress gave them and other minorities the solemn assurance that "no solution of the communal question in any future Constitution will be acceptable to the Congress that does not give full satisfaction to the parties concerned." The Congress resolution further provided: "The article in the Constitution relating to Fundamental Rights shall include a guarantee to the communities concerned of their culture languages, scripts, education, profession and practice of religion and religious endowments. Personal laws shall be protected by specific provisions to be embodied in the Constitution." These declarations constitute verily a Magna Charta of the minorities. A fear was still entertained by some that as fulfilment of these assurances the Congress might come to a settlement with a few individuals not fully representative of the minorities. This fear was banished when the Working Committee adopted the resolution stating that: "the only satisfactory alternative to the White Paper is a Constituent drawn up by Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise or as near it as possible, with power, if necessary, to important minorities to have their representatives elected exclusively by electorates belonging to such minorities." This resolution has given satisfaction to numerous Muslims, though it is not liked by some extreme Hindu communalists. The Bihar Legislative Assembly, therefore, had no difficulty in adopting a resolution on Constituent Assembly with communal safeguards like those quoted above. We do not see why Mr. Jinnah should not support a similar resolution in the Central Legislative Assembly. If he does so, it may help to bring about settlement even before the convening of a Constituent Assembly.

Defiance Of Public Opinion

The attitude of complete defiance of Indian public opinion is revealed once again in the answers given by Mr. Dow, Commerce Secretary, to questions put in the Council of State regarding the appointment of an Economic Adviser to the Government of India. Mr. Dow disclosed the fact that the post had not been advertised and that it had already been offered privately to a European economist—though Mr. Dow is not quite sure that this gentleman would accept the same. Asked if this did not mean virtual exclusion of Indians from the post, Mr. Dow tried to evade the issue with the usual dodge that "the post has been offered to the best suitable candidate available." And, of course, Mr. Dow himself is the one person who knows both where that "best suitable candidate" would be available and who that candidate can be. And so Mr. Dow dispenses with the needless formality of advertising the post and straightway offers the post—which carries the bagatelle of a salary of only Rs. 3,000 a month—to a European, leaving the Indian tax-payer to foot the bill. It is time that such ways are put an end to completely and that Indians of recognised worth and eminence are given a chance to serve their country. The country must emphatically protest against the utterly irresponsible procedure adopted by the Commerce Department.

India And China

The spectacle of Chinese women in Burma freely offering their jewellery and Chinese schoolboys sacrificing their daily tiffin allowances to swell the fund that has been started for the relief of the sufferings of their compatriots in their homeland demonstrates the solidarity of the national feeling among the Chinese wherever they may be living and their readiness to make sacrifices in defence of their country. There are thousands of Chinese of both sexes living in India, mostly belonging to the poorer strata of society, who are eking out humble livelihood in all nooks and corners of the land, in a most unobstrusive manner. The integrity and patience of these people, as well as their hardihood and cheerfulness in the face of even intense privation and suffering, have evoked the admiration of all Indians and have established a fellow-feeling between the nationals of the two countries which is hardly to be noticed in the case of any other Asiatic race. There is a good deal of affinity not only in the cultures but also in the manners and customs of both the peoples that leads Indians spontaneously to sympathise with the Chinese in their national sufferings. We have no doubt that all possible help will be extended by the people of this country to the Chinese in their distress.

INDIAN RAILWAY POLICY

Why State-Management Is Necessary

(BY A STUDENT OF RAILWAY HISTORY.)

X

The following is a summary of the opinions received by the Railway Board in 1916-17, in reply to the enquiry into the question of State versus Company Management of Railways, made in response to a resolution of the Imperial Legislative Council:—

The Governments of Bombay and Madras were entirely in favour of State Management. The Governor-in-Council of Bengal recorded his preference for State Management, with a certain proviso, in view of the prepondering weight of European commercial opinion in favour of Company Management. The other Governments were for the continuance of both State and Company Management, with certain improvements which they suggested.

Amongst the commercial bodies consulted, the opinions were similarly divided. Indian commercial bodies were for State Management; European commercial bodies favoured Company Management. The opinions of the former were supported by weighty arguments; the opinions of the latter were not supported by equally strong arguments.

Ackworth Committee

On the 7th March 1917, the Hon. Sir Robert Gillan, in replying on behalf of the Government, to the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's question in the Imperial Legislative Council, said that the only country in which, so far as the Government were aware, the Railways owned by the State were leased for working to Companies, was Holland. After all that we have written in the present series of articles, our readers will easily understand the real secret motive of the Government of India in following the example of a small and insignificant country like Holland, and not following the examples of Germany, Japan and other big and important countries where the State-owned railways are managed by the State itself.

As the outcome of a discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council on the question of the management of the East Indian Railway, the Secretary of State appointed in November 1920, a Railway Committee under the chairmanship of Sir William Ackworth. As a temporary measure, the East Indian Railway Company's contract was extended to the end of 1924.

The majority of the Committee, including the chairman, advocated State Management. They further observed that the unemployment Guaranteed English Railway Companies in India represented a system essentially unworkable. They wrote: "Our experience and investigations have led us to the quite definite conclusion that that the system never has worked satisfactorily, and cannot be made to do so".

Approaching the question, therefore, not from the point of view of national sentiment, but from the practical point of view, the majority of the Committee (which included the chairman) declared themselves "in agreement with the almost unanimous opinion of Indian witnesses", and recommended the Railways should be taken over under direct State Management, as and when the contracts with the working Companies fall in. They confessed that although most of them approached the question with a strong prepossession in favour of "private enterprise", as a general proposition, the special conditions in India pointed unmistakably to State Management.

The verdict was most damning to Company Management because it was arrived at in spite of the facts that there were only three Indians and seven Englishmen on the Committee, and six out of the ten persons who constituted the Committee were well-known for their strong bias in favour of Company Management. Sir William Ackworth, the chairman was famous all over the world as a lifelong ardent champion of Company Management of Railways.

The Government of India refused to accept the definite and clear recommendation of the majority of the Ackworth Committee in favour of State Management of all the State-owned Railways, which were then under Company Management. They agreed to examine and decide each case separately.

But owing to the necessity of placating the Moderates, who stood by Government in the time of serious political troubles in the country, the Government took over the East Indian Railway (in 1924) and the Great Indian Peninsular Railway (in 1925), under direct State Management.

(To Be Continued)

MEDITERRANEAN PIRACY

Britain, France And Russia Must Co-operate To End It

By H. N. Brailsford

A wise author writes his preface when he has finished his book. But I must toss this preface before the reader while the pen of the inscrutable historian moves into hidden pages.

To what is it a preface? To a conference on piracy that will end as conferences commonly do—in talk? To a swift naval campaign against these pirates without a flag?

Or shall it be the preface I began last week to the World War that has surprised us in our sleep?

The conference, when first it was proposed struck this commentator as a simple-minded and muddled device.

To conferences irresolute statesmen resort when they feel that something should be done, and lack the spirit to do it.

In this case, if the intention really was to hunt down these pirates, the obvious step was a businesslike consultation between the British and French naval staffs; that and nothing more.

To call in the Italians would merely be to ask for sabotage and delay. If one means to destroy the pirates does one ask the leave of the Power that sent them raiding?

For though it may well be that these privateers carry Franco's commission and his flag, does anyone doubt that they are Italian crews operating Italian submarines and destroyers?

Beyond an Anglo-French meeting to concert a workmanlike plan, what more is needed? A request, perhaps, to the Turks and Greeks, for the co-operation of their small navies, when operations must be conducted in their waters.

But for such purposes one needs no diplomatic conference. On what basis this singular conference was eventually called neither man nor angel could explain.

It was to have been a meeting of the Mediterranean Powers. Then why was Germany summoned to its sittings, and the legitimate Government of Spain excluded?

Brutal Act Of War

One can, however, guess the answer to this conundrum. The British Admiralty has a plan which, in a respectable law-abiding world, might work.

Its scheme is (or was) to request every reputable Mediterranean Power to keep its submarines for a time at home.

Then, if any submarine were discovered out of bounds, especially if it were haunting the searoads that lead to Spain, it might be sunk at sight. Its mere presence in prohibited waters would furnish a presumption of guilt.

The bother about this scheme is that it seems to require the preliminary consent of every Power that possesses submarines. It is theoretically possible, for example that a German submarine may be cruising in the Mediterranean with no evil intent.

To sink her at sight would be a brutal act of war. That explains the invitation to Berlin, though it is far from meeting all the puzzles of this business. There are Dutch submarines also, yet Holland was not invited.

The plan would work well enough if everyone agreed. But what if some Powers demur? Does anyone really suppose after the year of treachery through which we have lived, that Italy will really collaborate honestly in this or any other plan that works to Franco's disadvantage?

The doings of the London Non-Intervention Committee were always worse than useless, but one use they have had: they have demonstrated the incorrigible bad faith of the two Fascist Dictatorships.

Make-Believe

But in one respect at least, the Foreign Office can be rigidly consistent; it never learns from experience. Once again, in setting the stage for this Nyon conference, it began with the usual childish game of make-believe.

It would assume Italy's innocence: it would pass a sponge over the past: it would examine no uncomfortable facts. It would even keep a grave face when she argued that only Red pirates could have sunk Soviet ships.

She would then be shamed by everyone's perfect good manners, and would give her consent to everything that London and Paris proposed. That, to do her justice, she usually has done. Let us be just even to Foreign Offices.

Can anyone deny that these bland tactics did win from Mussolini a pledge to send neither arms nor men to Spain? With perseverance and good temper one might also extract from him a pledge to refrain from piracy.

Into this atmosphere of futile good manners, which Mr. Eden creates with such natural grace, crashed the Soviet Note, with its vulgar realism.

These Reds actually dared to name the Italians as the pirates who sank two of their ships. That has spoiled the Foreign Office tactics; Italy refuses to sit at the same table with such rude persons—though, oddly enough, she is ready to come to London, where also she would encounter them.

What then, will happen to the Admiralty's scheme? If no promise can be got from Italy to keep her submarines in port, will the British and French Navies still dare to shoot at sight any submarine they may encounter?

The real problem now stares us in the face. This piracy, if it goes unchecked, will end one of the foundations of civilisation, which demands the safety of the world's sea-roads.

It is, of course ludicrous to pretend, as the Admiralty's plan seems to do, that submarines are the only offenders. Italy's destroyers have preyed on com-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A FRESH BETRAYAL

The withdrawal of the American Embassy from Nanking, despite the decision of all other Western Powers to remain in the Chinese capital, raises one's suspicion whether the Roosevelt Government is not acting in conformity with some secret understanding existing between it and the Government of Japan. It will be remembered that when four years ago the question of U. S. intervention in the dispute between China and Japan over Manchukuo was raised, American politicians and the press raked up what was then described as the Monroe Doctrine of the Far East, to which, it was stated, the United States Government, during the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt, the father of the present head of the U. S. Administration, had given tacit consent. According to this Doctrine, it was stated, at the time, the United States was pledged to give a free hand to Japan to extend her hegemony over Far Eastern Asia in whatever manner she liked, provided American rights and American interests were not infringed thereby. American disinclination to intervene in the Japanese aggression in Manchukuo was defended by the pro-Roosevelt press on the score of this semi-secret understanding with Japan. Is the betrayal of China in the present instance, too, in pursuance of the traditional policy of the American Government? If that is so, the hypocrisy of the professions of "unflinching loyalty to the glorious ideals of liberty and democracy" which we so often hear from the lips of American statesmen, like Messrs. Roosevelt and Hull must be patent to all the world.

HOPING AGAINST HOPE

In his opening speech in the League Assembly, Mr. Eden expressed the pleasure of the United Kingdom that the choice for Presidentship should have fallen on H. H. the Aga Khan. Mr. Eden had reason to be gratified; for the "honour" done to the Aga Khan, thanks to the clever manoeuvring of Britain, has effectively prevented the true voice of India from being heard in the Assembly on Palestine, China and Spain. While the Aga Khan remained silent, it was left to the Iraq delegate to protest against the proposed partition of Palestine. He pointed out that "they could not admit that Palestine should be sacrificed and made an international problem to provide a solution for the domestic problem of other countries" and hoped that "a solution would be found consistent with the Covenant of the League and the security and rights of the Arabs". Mr. Tawfik, the Iraq delegate, will be hoping against hope to rely on the League, composed as it is now. Justice for the Arabs of Palestine will be secured only if all the Arab nations rally to their support, whatever the decision of the League.

PUERILE TACTICS

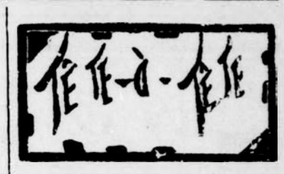
The Muslim League Party's walk-out from the U. P. Legislative Assembly was utterly superfluous, if it was really meant, as professed, as a protest against the appointment as Minister of Mr Hafiz Mahomed Ibrahim, elected on the League ticket. The Party justly contends that the Minister must resign and seek re-election on Congress ticket. But it knows full well that he has already agreed to do so and that he will resign by the end of this month. Moreover, as Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai has pointed out, Mr. Hafiz Mahomed has so often spoken and answered questions on behalf of the Cabinet, that the walk-out is too belated as a protest against his appointment. If the walk-out is the beginning of by-election propaganda it is puerile tactics, suggestive of despair.

OBJECTIONABLE MANOEUVRES

The selfishness of the British manufacturing interests is once against revealed in the demand of the jute industry of Great Britain for a "voluntary" reduction in the exports of Indian jute manufactures to that country—or, failing that for the withdrawal of the preferential treatment which these Indian exports receive at the hands of Great Britain, in common with other exports from India, under the Ottawa Agreement. It is one-sided sacrifice that is demanded of India, only with a view to enable British jute manufactures to compete successfully with their Indian rivals in the British market and ultimately to drive the Indian manufactures completely out of that market. For what earthly reason should the Indian jute industry commit this sort of "harakiri"? If, under the Ottawa Agreement Indian jute exports are enjoying some preference in Great Britain, so are a hundred and more British manufactures in the Indian market. Having, in defiance of Indian public opinion, compelled India, under the Ottawa Agreement, to accede preferences to British manufactures to the serious detriment of her own economic interests, the British manufacturing and trading interests have been attempting insidiously to deprive her, one by one, of the few advantages which she has secured under the Agreement.

ZEMINDARS IN REVOLT.

It was to be expected, of course, that the big landed interests in the country which have been battening on the toil of the illiterate and poverty-stricken peasantry all these years would get alarmed at the plans of the Congress Ministries to ameliorate the condition of the latter, which is known to be verging on the desperate in several parts of the country. The Zemindars and other land-owning interests were encouraged in their attitude of indifference to the hardships of the peasantry by the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy who led them to cherish the delusion that they were the "natural leaders" of the dumb driven toiling masses and that they could dispose of the destinies of the latter in any manner they liked, so long as they themselves paid their own dues into the Government treasury promptly and regularly. Between the inexorable demands of State and the Zemindars, the lot of peasantry has, indeed, been pitiable—and they form verily the backbone of the nation! Alarmed at the prospect of the age-old vested interests being restricted, Zemindars, especially in U. P. and Behar, the two provinces where they are strongly entrenched, are raising a hue and cry that the Congress means to ruin them utterly. They have issued appeals to their kind to make a United Stand against the Congress "encroachments" on their preserves and some of them have gone to the length of suggesting that they should have recourse to "Satyagraha" to safeguard their interests. By "Satyagraha" they, doubtless, mean refusal to pay their dues to Government. But such a step would be not only a travesty of genuine "Satyagraha" but also be suicidal in the extreme. The Zemindars, not only in the two provinces, but everywhere in the country, should realise that the time has come when they should gracefully yield to their tenants the just and, minimum rights and amenities, which they had so long withheld from the latter. So far as their own legitimate interests are concerned the Congress, by its Karachi resolution, is pledged to protect them as much as those of the tenants.



WITHOUT COMMENT

The Home Member, opposing a resolution to curtail I.C.S. salaries in the Council of State, stated the number of Civil servants to be only 1,005. Then he showed that the total cost of maintaining these 1,005 persons was Rs. 2½ crores or 1½ per cent of the total Central and provincial expenditure.

And then "he hoped he had said enough to convince the members."

* * *

Should Italy show a real willingness to join the Mediterranean patrol scheme, Reuter learns, "Britain is still anxious to keep the door open."

But Mussolini might further like to make sure at the watch-dog is securely chained and the burglar alarm has been duly disconnected!

* * *

Apropos of the attack on Sir Hugh Knatchbull Hugessen "the Japanese interim reply is not regarded as satisfactory and a further request by Britain will be frankly worded."

Wouldn't that be a diplomatic calamity? Such a procedure is unheard of!

* * *

Britain is reported to have added three more islands to the Empire.

De Valera would like to make it clear that these do not include "John Bull's Other Island"!

* * *

Mr. Cathro, Secretary of the British Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers, has appealed "for necessary steps to safeguard the British jute industry which is of great national importance."

Sir Sultan Ahmad should commission Sir Shanmukham Ottawa Chetty to show Mr. Cathro the great blessings of free trade and Imperial Preference.

* * *

"Husbands Make The Best Wives," says a headline.

We haven't met them but we gladly welcome any new home industry.

* * *

One-fifth of the world's population, we are informed by a statistician, are near-sighted.

Which doesn't mean, of course, that all the rest are far-sighted.

*

Some newspapers have given prominence to the report of a Professor's lecture in which he held out the theory that "man is the weaker sex."

This is no *news*. And we are doubtful if the Professor will get any recognition for original research.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) In elucidating Italy's claim for complete parity in the Mediterranean Signor Mussolini has suggested a reorganization of the Zonal Control scheme providing that British and French battleships shall patrol on the surface while Italian submarines manage the area under water.

(2) Now that Mr. Jinnah has discovered identity of ideals between the Congress and the Muslims he has decided to become a Congressman and is only awaiting the arrival of new khaddar suits which are being tailored by some West End drapers in London.

* * *

"Father," asked the young hopeful, "is it true that a man is known by the company he keeps?"

"Yes, my boy," replied his parent.

"Well, father," persisted the child, "if a good man keeps company with a bad man, is the good man bad because he keeps company with the bad man, or is the bad man good because he keeps company with the good man?"

Onslaught On Provincial Autonomy

YERAVDA MENTAL HOSPITAL APPOINTMENT

Important Constitutional Issue Involved.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I understand that in the leave vacancy of Lt. Col. Smith, Superintendent, Central Mental Hospital, Yeravada, arrangements are being made to bring a British I.M.S. officer from another province over and above the three leave reserve British I.M.S. Officers provided for in the recent reorganisation of the Indian Medical Service under the notorious Government of India, Defence Department, Resolution No. 205 of 25-3-37, in spite of the fact that there are one or two Bombay Medical Service officers who have experience of mental hospital work, having previously worked either at the Mental Hospital, Yeravada, or at the Mental Hospital, Thana, and who could be appointed in Lt. Col. Smith's vacancy. In the past also a Bombay Medical Service officer has officiated as Superintendent of the Mental Hospital, Yeravada.

2. The post of the Superintendent of the Mental Hospital, Yeravada, is no doubt one of the 12 posts reserved in this Presidency for British I.M.S. officers. Under the said Government of India Resolution No. 205, three leave British officers have also to be employed in this Presidency and all the three leave reserve officers have actually been already so employed. Accordingly when the Superintendent of the Mental Hospital goes on leave, the natural arrangements would be to appoint one of the three leave reserve officers in his place. If none of the leave reserve officers is thought to be competent to hold the post of the Superintendent of a mental hospital, the next proper thing to do is to appoint another I.M.S. officer in service in the Presidency who has experience of mental work. As a matter of fact a British I.M.S. officer is at present in the employ of the Bombay Government who has held the post of Superintendent of the said Mental Hospital and is at present in charge of the Mental Hospital at Ahmedabad. Why could he not be appointed to this post if the exigencies of service so demand? If, for any reason, this also is not found to be feasible, then an officer of the Bombay Medical Service, who has experience of mental work either at the Yeravada or the Thana Mental Hospital should be appointed to the leave vacancy arrangement. If instead of adopting any of these courses a British I.M.S. officer is brought over from another province for employment in Lt. Col. Smith's leave vacancy, over and above the scheduled number of such officers to be employed in the Presidency under the said Government of India Resolution No. 205, it becomes an important constitutional question which it should be the duty of the legislature to look into.

3. The question would then arise could the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service be permitted to play havoc with Provincial Autonomy in the medical department? It is no doubt true that it is this officer who posts I.M.S. officers in the different provinces. But can he compel the appointment of a British I.M.S. officer in a province over and above the scheduled strength of these officers fixed for the province? If he insists, can the Ministry acquiesce in such a demand? If so, will the Hon. Prime Minister inform the Legislature and the public under what rule or regulation can an additional British I.M.S. officer be forced by the Director General, Indian Medical Service, on this province in the leave vacancy of a post reserved for a British I.M.S. officer, over and above the leave reserve strength of the Province? It has, no doubt, been stated in the preamble of the Government of India, Defence Department Resolution No. 205 of 25-3-37, that "Where necessary rules giving effect to these proposals (i.e., regarding the organisation, distribution, and terms of service of the Military Medical Services in India) will be made by the Secretary of State for India under part X of the Government of India, Act 1935." But would such a rule-making power on the part of the Secretary of State for India compel the local Ministry to appoint at an additional cost to the province, an officer in the province over and above the number of British I.M.S. officers fixed for the province under that resolution, and thus nullify the Provincial Autonomy granted to it under the said Act?

4. I do hope an energetic member of the Legislative Assembly as well as of the Legislative Council will demand an explanation from the Premier and have the constitutional position clarified.

5. The points to consider are:—

i. Can the Director-General I.M.S. demand in a province enjoying "Provincial Autonomy" the appointment of more British I.M.S. Officers over and above the strength laid down in the Government of India, Defence Department Resolution No. 205 of 25-3-37?

ii. Can the Bombay Ministry submit to that demand on the plea, as in the present case, that if no Mental Specialist is found among the leave reserve British I.M.S. officers posted in this Presidency, an additional British I.M.S. officer must be brought over from another Province at the cost of this Presidency?

iii. If the Ministry submits to such a dictation in the case of appointment in the leave vacancy of the Mental Specialist, will it not lead to similar demands and corresponding submissions in case of a similar difficulty arising in the case of the posts reserved for British I.M.S. officers in other specialities, viz, medicine, surgery and midwifery; in case the senior or junior specialists in any of these specialist posts reserved for the British I.M.S. officer goes on leave and a suitable substitute is not available in the leave reserve staff of the Province for the time being?

iv. Is not this a subtle move to still further increase the number of British I.M.S. officers in this as well as other provinces?

v. Will the Ministry enlighten the legislature and the public under which rule is a British I.M.S. officer being brought over from another Province in the leave vacancy of Lt. Col. Smith in addition to the maximum number of leave reserve British I.M.S. officers already employed in the Province?

vi. Cannot the Ministry demand that whenever it becomes necessary to import such an additional British I.M.S. officer in the Presidency one of the three leave reserve officers already employed in the Presidency should be replaced at the disposal of the Director-General, I.M.S. during the period of appointment of such additional British officer, and thus save this Province from unnecessary expenditure?

vii. With a view to prevent the happening of such unfortunate instances in future, cannot the Ministry insist that the permanent employment in the Province of 3 leave reserve British I.M.S. officers should be done away with entirely, and that in their place, whenever the need for a leave arrangement arises, the Director-General, I.M.S. may send a suitable officer; it being understood that the Province cannot under any circumstance agree to employ more than three such officers at a time? Cannot such an arrangement be brought into force in the leave vacancy of the Superintendent, Central Mental Hospital, Yeravada; or in the alternative cannot a Bombay Medical Service officer with experience of Mental Hospital work be appointed in his leave vacancy?

I do hope some members of the legislature will take up this question before the Assembly and the Council adjourn this week, as unless the limited 'Provincial Autonomy' in the medical department is safeguarded from the start, there will be other serious inroads on it by the ever active Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, not only in this Province but in other Provinces also.—Yours, etc.,

CHAMANLAL MEHTA,
Jt. Hon. Secretary,
Indian Medical Association, Bombay Branch.
Bombay, September 21.

GOKAK MILL STRIKE ECHO

BELGAUM, Sept. 21.

The management of the Gokak Mill has cancelled the arrears of house rent of the strikers till 31st August last. This concession does not extend to those against whom eviction orders have been issued. The workers, have welcomed warmly this gesture of generosity of the management.—A. P.

KHER ATTACKS INDIA ACT

Demand For Constituent Assembly

(From Our Own Correspondent)

POONA, September 21.

Almost all members of the Assembly in Poona were present on the floor of the House to-day to hear the Premier, Hon. Mr. Kher moved the official resolution regarding Constituent Assembly.

Members of the Upper House were also present in the House, while galleries were crowded with visitors. Members of the House seemed to be anxious to reach the resolution about Constituent Assembly and two Bills were disposed off within twenty minutes after question hour and the whole House heard with rapt attention Premier Kher, who rose amidst cheers.

INDIA'S ASPIRATION

The Hon. B. G. Kher said that today was a unique occasion in the brief history of this Assembly. The resolution that was being proposed materially differed from resolutions and other business that was carried on by the House so long. The resolution defined the aspiration of the people of India, indicated the direction in which the aspiration lay and the method by which that aspiration was to be achieved. Mr. Kher then moved the following resolution.

"This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of India Act 1935 in no way represents the will of the nation and is wholly unsatisfactory, as it has been designed to perpetuate the subjection of the people of India. Therefore, this Assembly, is further of opinion that the said Act should be replaced and replaced by a Constitution, framed by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise, which allows the Indian people full scope for development according to their needs and desires."

"Commending the resolution to the House, Mr. Kher said the resolution had been worded on the lines of a similar resolution which had already been passed by the Madras, Bihar, United Provinces and Sind legislatures.

THOROUGHLY CONDEMNED

The consensus of opinion in the House was in complete agreement with the first part of the resolution, namely, regarding the Government of India Act which did not represent the will of the nation. No political worker, to whatever party he might belong, had expressed his satisfaction with the Act, whether he was a Congressman, Liberal, Moderate, or Muslim or belonged to any other group. It had been made emphatically clear by all Parties and groups that the Constitution had not been framed on the lines, on which Constitutions were framed.

Then again there was general agreement on the second part of the resolution, namely, that there should be full scope for development for the people of India.

There seemed to be some difference of opinion on the method to achieve the objective. That was merely formal and verbal.

INDIA ACT X'RAYED

The Prime Minister, then proceeded to show how bad the Government of India Act was. The preamble of the Government of India Act 1919 stated that it aimed at the progressive realisation of Responsible Self-Government which had been eliminated from the present Act. To-day Indians stood for Complete Independence. Even Muslim Leaguers wanted Complete Independence. The Simon Commission had suggested that the Constitution should contain the seeds of growth of the people towards freedom and even that had not been accepted by the framers of the Act. Further growth of the people of India would not be in the hands of the people themselves but in the hands of Parliament. The dyarchical system of Government had been introduced at the centre—a system which had been tried in the Provinces and found unsuitable. The Act was such that it did not take into account the fundamental needs of the country and its people, who were struggling for their freedom.

INDIANS HAVE NO SAY

Then there was the question of Defence. It was the duty and right of free people to defend their country and according to the Act, Indians had absolutely no say in the matter of defence of their own country.

Then there was the question of foreign relations and external affairs, in which Indians had no voice whatever might happen either in Abyssinia or Zanzibar.

There was Sec. 32 of the Government of India Act, which gave the right of veto and there were items of expenditure, which were non-votable by the representatives of the people. There were special responsibilities of the Governor and Governor-General, through which the powers of representatives of the people could be taken away.

OTHER PROBLEMS

There were problems of exchange currency and finance, in which Indians had no say. There was the Reserve Bank and Railway Board, which were independent of Indian control. Representatives of the people could have no voice in All India services and their salaries etc.

DISUNITY IN FEDERATION

Continuing, Premier Kher, referred to the Federal part of the Act and said that one-third of it would be filled by representatives of Indian States. The proposed Federation aimed at disunity. "We want unity", but what was proposed did not aim at that objective. The proposed Federation was not the sort of Federation that would be acceptable to this country.

Mr. Kher then quoted Premier C. Rajagopalachari and said that objection against Federal part was against inclusion of irresponsible representatives of States in the Federal Legislature. If one were to analyse the whole position then it would be found necessary to criticise almost every Section and Clause of the Government of India Act.

NO DISCRIMINATION

He made a special reference to the Clauses regarding racial discrimination, which would not find any place in a Swaraj Constitution. The Act was such that it did not have a single friend in this country.

MAIN OBJECTIVE

Accordingly the resolution sought the development of the people of India as a whole and not the development of this or that community.

Then there were vital problems like commerce and trade, but these could be settled through the Constituent Assembly. What was sought at present was scope for development of the people of India. While the Constitution seemed to take note of communal differences and had allotted seats for each community, etc., it had failed to take note of the poverty and misery in the country. It had lost sight of the social and economic needs of the country.

KHER REMOVES MISAPPREHENSION

Coming to the last part of the resolution, Premier Kher, stated that there seemed to be some misapprehension in the minds of people regarding Constituent Assembly. Many seemed to think that a Constituent Assembly was something that had been coined by the Indian National Congress.

FUNDAMENTAL INSTITUTION

If one were to study the history of Constituent Assembly and its development, much of the apprehension would be removed. It had been recognized that a Constituent Assembly was a fundamental political institution, which would lay down the broad principles of the Constitution of the Government of the country.

The speaker referred to the Philadelphia Convention of 1776 and the Convention of Virginia, which drafted the Declaration of Rights of the United States of America, which was a model for many other countries. It had been laid down that all power was vested and derived from the people. This was a very great political theory. No people could be governed without their consent.

MAHATMA'S INSPIRATION

It had been suggested that a Constituent Assembly had always resulted in violent over throw of the party in power. It had been contended that that was not the last word in the matter. It need not necessarily end in bloodshed. Revolution meant complete change in outlook and it could be brought about without bloodshed. To-day under the able inspiration and guidance of Mahatma Gandhi a great experiment was being tried. Was it not time that the people of India should engage themselves in making the experiment a success by summoning a Constituent Assembly and deciding what kind of Constitution they should have?

"Call it Constituent Assembly or Convention or Conference or any other name, it does not matter". It would not change the character of such an Assembly.

The speaker then quoted Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, who stated that a Constituent Assembly would have to be convened on the widest franchise. It would not be a mere All-Parties Conference, nor was it going to be convened by the Indian National Congress, though it was the greatest organization in the country. The ultimate political decision should and must lie in the hands of the people. Even the smallest community or group or party will have its say in the matter of what sort of Constitution India was going to have.

OUR DUTY

Those of us, who claim to be children of India, who love our motherland, it is our duty to sit together, meet together and evolve the Constitution so that our great country may rise, to its fullest extent."

The present Constitution was worthless and it should be replaced. The speaker did not think that there would be anyone in the House, who would disagree with the principle.

He then referred to adult franchise and said that only one-fifth of the fourteen crores of Indians who were eligible had been enfranchised. There had to be adult franchise, on which a Constituent Assembly would be constituted.

He appealed to the House to view from broad standpoint and not from narrow, sectional or individual standpoint.

At this stage the House rose for tea.

After tea, Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Ali Bahadur Khan and Ismail Chundrigar formally moved their amendments.

Mr. Jamnadas' amendment was that at the end of the resolution the following should be added:

"It being understood that the said adult franchise shall be universal and provided that the electorate is joint, recognising without qualification the full equality, of all citizens, irrespective of caste creed, sex, race or religion."

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan's amendment sought to add the following at the end of the resolution:

"It being understood that the country is not committed at this stage one way or the other on the question of joint or separate electorates.

CHUNDRIGAR'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Ismail Chundrigar moved an amendment, which had four different parts. The first part wanted the deletion of the following from the resolution.

"As it has been designed to perpetuate the subjection of the people of India."

The second part wanted the deletion of the following: "Framed by Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise" and the third and the fourth parts wanted the addition of the following to the resolution after the words "desires"

"Framed by a Convention or Conference elected on the basis of electorates as provided in the Communal Award in the absence of any agreement to the contrary and further that the rights and interests of Muslims and other minorities should be effectively safeguarded with mutual consent of the communities concerned."

JHABVALA RULED OUT.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala sought to move the following amendment add following after 'desires': "And that should British Imperialism refuse to accept the above inherent right vested in the will of the people of the country, the Assembly should proceed to convert itself into a parallel form of the Independent Legislature with a view to capturing the machinery of the State from the hands of the ruler."

Speaker, Mr. Mavalanker, thought that Mr. Jhabvala's amendment, especially the last part of it, rendered it out of order and asked if Mr. Jhabvala had to say anything in the matter.

Mr. Jhabvala said that the original resolution did not say what was to be done in the alternative, which his amendment contemplated.

The Speaker was in doubt as to whether the amendment was within the scope of the original resolution and after some discussion ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. S. L. Karandiker moved an amendment to the effect that the present elected representatives in the different legislatures in India should form themselves into a Constituent Assembly

Mr. S. V Parulekar then moved the following amendment for the replacement of the second sentence of the resolution by the following sentence:

"This Assembly is further of opinion that though the Provincial part of the Act is unsatisfactory, the Federal part is much more so and, therefore, requests the Bombay Government to convey to His Majesty's Government the desire of the people of the Province of Bombay that Government should not proceed with Federation. Finally the Assembly is of opinion that the Government of India Act," etc.

NO TIME YET

Rao Bahadur Chitale speaking on behalf of the Progress Party stated that his party, after careful consideration, had decided to oppose the motion. In their considered opinion the resolution and the amendments were premature. Time had not yet come and the ground had not yet been prepared when foundation could be laid for anything much less for a Constituent Assembly. It was premature because this Assembly and Congress Ministry had been working the Act for such short time as to find out the unsatisfactory nature of the Constitution. In all countries, where there had been successful summoning of a Constituent Assembly, there had been unity and solidarity among the people, which was absent here. No useful purpose would be served by passing such resolutions as they were only pious wishes. He quoted Finance Minister to advise hastening slowly.

PLEA FOR TRIAL

Continuing Rao Bahadur Chitale asked, was it not surprising that so far as the Government was functioning within the four corners of the Act, the Chief Minister was not able to point out a single instance of hindrance. He suggested that the Act should be given a trial. Defence and other rights might have been kept away but what was the alternative he asked? Muslims had been since 1906 making demands and they had not yet been satisfied. There was no unity and so long as there was no unity they could not make a national demand. He thought that the present Act was a better agreement than the 1916 agreement between Hindus and Muslims.

MUSLIM DEMAND FOR SECURITY

Mr. Ismail Chundriger (Muslim Leaguer) said that Mr. M. A. Jinnah had stated that there was no difference between the ideal of the Congress and the Muslim League so far as the question of Complete Independence for India was concerned. Muslim Leaguers agreed with the resolution so far as the first part of it was concerned. It was true that the Act was unsatisfactory and that it should be replaced. But it should be seen that equal facilities were given to all and that one domination was not replaced by another. "If you want to rule people by their will, then give them the necessary security". A Constituent Assembly should be constituted in such way and with such safeguards as would give that security. When one talked of public opinion, it generally was the opinion of the majority and if that were to be taken as the criterion in all cases then there would be oppression of minority by the majority. The opinion or view of the majority should not be made to prevail at all times and in all matters. Human nature being what it was, the majority community would naturally want all power to itself and trample on the rights of the minorities.

PLEA FOR SPECIAL ELECTORATES

The Congress Working Committee resolution of 17th June, 1934, stated that the Constituent Assembly should have minorities' representation through special electorates and though Premier Kher had accepted that fact, nothing about it had been mentioned in the resolution proper. He thought that it was necessary that while the majority view might prevail in certain matters, in certain others minorities should be safeguarded. He thought that it would be wrong to say that the Act was designed to perpetuate subjection. The Act of 1935 did not repeal the Preamble of the 1919 Act. The Communal Award was still open for replacement by an agreed solution. Until that was done the Communal Award should stand.

WHAT OTHER MUSLIMS THINK

Mr. Alibahadur Khan said, that it was surprising that the Muslim League members, after quoting Mr. Jinnah, should come forward to say that this Act did not perpetuate subjection. The view expressed by the previous speaker was not the view of Muslims outside the Legislature. Muslims held that the Act should be condemned in an unqualified manner. Slavery must go, no matter how it went. What was the use of safeguards? They could be thrown into the waste paper basket. What was required was that Muslims should join the struggle. He did not hold a brief for the Congress. It was the right of Indian people to frame their own Constitution. He was surprised that safeguards were being demanded from a sister community. This was a family affair. He was accused of being a Congressman but his complaint was that Congress was not going fast enough.

WHO WILL LEAD MUSLIMS?

Then supposing there was the suggestion that there should be a League-Congress Pact "who are the leaders of the Muslim community" he asked? If Mr. Jinnah was called H. H. the Aga Khan would come forward and who would tackle the Aga Khan as he would "echo his masters' voice". Unity would not be achieved by Conferences but through the method suggested in the resolution.

The House adjourned till 2 p.m. to-morrow.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Kher To Preside Over Committee's Session At Simla

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The Vernacular Education Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education meets at Simla on Sept., 29th and 30th. The following members are expected to attend: Rajkumari Amritkuar, Messrs. R. M. Statham, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, H. Dipple, Director Public Instruction, Orissa and an Educational Commissioner with experience of administration of primary education will be co-opted for the purpose of this meeting. It is expected that Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, Bombay, will preside

The Committee will discuss administration and control of Primary Education in India and make recommendations, which will be placed before the Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting in January next.

MAULVI ARRESTED FOR SEDITION

LUDHIANA, Sept. 21.

Maulvi Mohd Naeem, President of the City Congress Committee, was arrested to-day under Section 124-A. He was produced before the District Magistrate and was remanded to custody.—A. P.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

Reported London Move To Amend India Act Not Confirmed

LONDON, Sept. 21.

With reference to a report in the London press that the Government are introducing a Bill in the forthcoming session to amend the India Act to meet the points raised by the Princes in connection with Federation, Reuter learns that, as was expected, practical discussion with the States had disclosed certain difficulties on points of detail. While the consideration of it has been proceeding, there is no confirmation of the report that proposals to amend the Act, in order to meet them are about to be brought before the Cabinet.—Reuter.

HOSIERY STUDENTS GO ON STRIKE

LUDHIANA, Sept. 21.

The students of the Government Hosiery Institute Ludhiana, are on a strike since Friday to ventilate a number of grievances connected with their studies.—A. P.

"WE WANT AN ABLER PRINCIPAL"

LAHORE, Sept. 21.

The Dayanand Ayurvedic College strike continues. The students took out a procession this evening, shouting: "We want an abler Principal". Two of the students are fasting at the doorsteps of the vice-Principal and urging him to resign again.—A. P.

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Assembly Battles Over 'And' And 'Or'

Short Shrift To Amendments To Insurance Bill

SIMLA, September 21.

The conjunction "and" caused a lengthy debate in the Central Assembly, when discussion on amendments to the Insurance Bill was resumed to-day. The clause under discussion was a new one. No. 39, inserted by the Select Committee, which runs:—

"No policy of insurance shall, after the expiry of two years from the date on which it was effected, be called in question by an insurer on the ground that the statement made in the proposal for insurance or in any report of a medical officer, or referee or friend of the insured, or in any other document leading to the issue of a policy, was inaccurate or false, unless the insurer shows that such a statement was on material matter and fraudulently made by the policy-holder and the policy-holder knew at the time of making it that the statement was false."

"OR" FOR "AND"

Mr. F. E. James, on behalf of the European Group, moved an amendment to substitute the word "and" by the word "or", so as to make the last Clause read:—

"Or that the policy-holder knew at the time of making it that the statement was false".

Mr. James said the object was that if the policy-holder knew at the time of making it that his statement was false, the question whether it was a material matter or not should not really arise.

Mr. S. Satyamurti opposing the amendment pointed out that it would make it possible for insurance companies successfully to resist claims, if they prove that statements, even on a trivial matter, were false. The amendment would help companies, which unscrupulously evaded claims.

COWASJEE CHAMPIONS COMPANIES

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir supporting the amendment said insurance companies needed as much protection from policy-holders, who deliberately defrauded companies, as policy-holders needed from unscrupulous companies. He knew cases in which policy-holders deliberately understated their age by ten years.

(Many voices: Are not the doctors able to find it out?)

Sir Cowasjee suggested that it was difficult to find out and added that many members of the House looked ten years younger than they were. (Laughter.) The Clause without the amendment would penalise all honest companies in order to punish a few dishonest ones.

SIRCAR QUOTES CASES

Sir N. N. Sircar opposed the amendment, which would whittle down the clause. He referred to several cases, particularly before the Calcutta High Court, in which criticism had been made of the present law, under which trivial mistakes in a statement invalidated a policy. The companies got two years in which to make enquiries about statements made by policy-holders. He admitted that it was quite possible that in one or two cases, real facts could not be ascertained in two years but there were a much larger number of cases, where policy-holders were hit by the hard law.

WHAT COMPANIES DO

Dr. Deshmukh pointed out that insurance companies themselves were guilty of fraud when, as usually happened, they "loaded" policies, that is, added five or six years to the age of a given policy-taker, thereby charging more premium than was proper. The trouble was that companies never made enquiries during the lifetime of a policy-holder. For instance, he knew a case in which a company did not care to make enquiries about a policy-holder, who was suffering from cancer. They started enquiries after his death.

Mr. M. S. Aney, supporting the principle of the Clause, thought that the condition regarding a policy-holder's knowledge of misstatement was not essential.

"TOO OPPRESSIVE"

Sir H. P. Mody declared the section was much too oppressive on the insurer. If, for instance, a policy-holder died within five years after taking out a policy, how was a company to find out whether he knew he was making a false statement or not?

The speaker did not know where a policy-holder went after death. (Laughter).

Lala Shamlal argued that it was possible for courts to discover whether a man who was dead had made a false statement, for instance regarding his age.

DON'T NULLIFY CLAUSE

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai objected to the amendment, which was calculated to make every immaterial statement an invalidating factor. He said the Clause, as it stood, did not add the burden of proof and the amendment would negative the whole value of the Clause.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who agreed with the Leader of the Opposition, said that under the Clause amended as proposed, even an immaterial statement, if proved to be inaccurate, was sufficient ground to resist a claim, but it seemed to him to be dangerous to require that the knowledge of the policy-holder must, in fact be proved. He pointed out that this danger was in the interest of both the policy-holder and also the insurer.

The amendment was negatived.

POLICY TERMS

Mr. F. E. James moved another amendment adding a proviso to Clause 39, namely:

that nothing in this Section shall prevent an insurer from making such an adjustment in the policy terms as may be necessary in consequence of any misstatement in age in the original proposal and, further, that if a policy of life insurance lapses and is reinstated at a later date, the provisions in this Section shall apply from the date of reinstatement as if the reinstated policy was a new contract.

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar and Mr. Sri Prakash opposed, while Sir Cowasji supported the amendment.

Sir N. N. Sircar pointed out that the two-years' time given to an insurer to verify the statements of a policy-holder was adequate. He was opposed to give any additional protection to an insurer against a policy-holder.

The amendment was negatived.

SURRENDER VALUE

Dr. Deshmukh moved the insertion of an additional Clause, namely:

every insurer shall publish in the policy of the insured terms of his policy, including surrender value on the policy from the second year from the date of the policy till it matures, in the language of the Province, where the insurer is carrying on his business and shall supply the policy-holder with a photographic copy of the statement made by him. No policy of a policy-holder shall lapse for want of payment of a premium after two premia have been paid by him on his policy.

The mover was strongly supported by Dr. Ziauddin, who claimed that the system of printing the surrender value of a policy existed in many countries and it was more necessary in India, where the majority of the policy-holders were ignorant and illiterate. As to what should be a surrender value might be left for open competition between the companies.

Dr. Ziauddin pointed out that even on Post Office Cash Certificates the surrender values were quoted and asked why a similar system should not be followed in insurance policies.

Sir N. N. Sircar opposed the amendment which was rejected.

Clauses 39 and 40 were passed.

WANTED MORE REPRESENTATION.

A lively discussion on Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar's amendment to the effect that from the tenth year of the commencement of business of an insurance company the policy-holders' representation on the directorate shall increase from one-fourth to half.

Mr. Ayyangar pointed out that the principle of giving representation to the policy-holders on the Directorate had been accepted by the Clause and his amendment merely extended the principle so that after ten years, when the policy-holders would have contributed practically 75 per cent. or even 95 per cent of the total assets, their representation should be increased to one-half. He drew attention to the fact that already one-fourth of the total number of insurance companies were mutual concerns of policy-holders and they were working satisfactorily.

RANGA WARNS CAPITALISTS.

Prof. Ranga supported the amendment, which he said was a step towards Nationalisation and Socialisation of insurance. He referred to the changing times, in which the Balkans and other neighbouring countries got rid of Zamindars and said that a time might come, when the Leader of the Opposition and also Sir H. P. Mody, who had quietly gone and displaced the Labour member by occupying his seat (Mr. N. M. Joshi). (Loud Laughter) would be obliged to speak the language of a Socialist like himself. He also referred to the revolutionary step, which even the European Party took in supporting the proposal to do away with Managing Agents' contracts after three years. He warned the Capitalists to realise the spirit of the changing times and give greater attention to the needs of peasants and also the poor policy-holders.

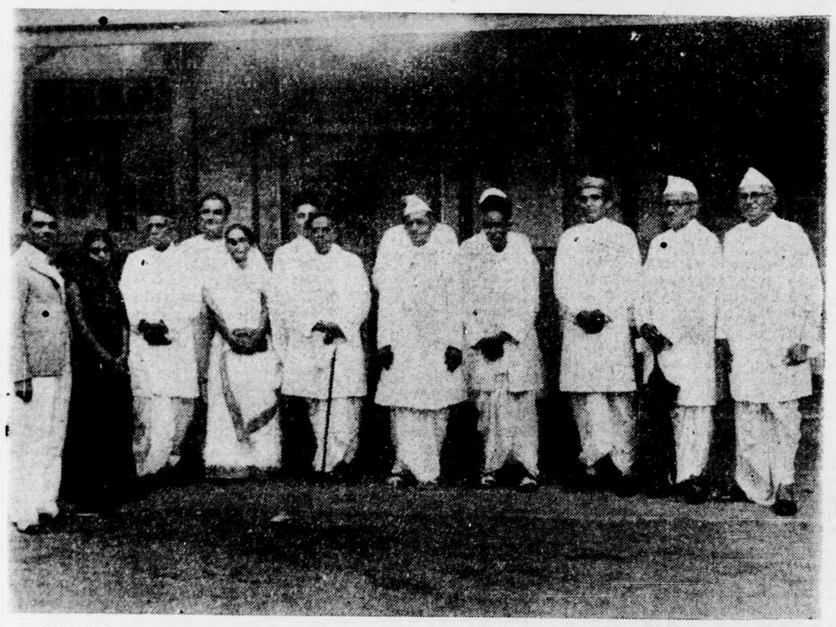
Dr. Ziauddin supported the amendment.

Sir N. N. Sircar humorously referred to "the cogent arguments" of Prof. Ranga and said that they supported the provision of the Bill for one-fourth representation for policy-holders. (Laughter).

EQUAL INTERESTS.

Mr. S. Satyamurti deprecated the distinction sought to be drawn between the share-holders and the policy-holders and declared that both Classes had equal interest in the affairs of a company. He declared that the premium in India was higher than anywhere in the world, because of the expenses and pointed out that unless the insurance companies became state-controlled the expense could not be reduced.

The amendment was rejected by 56 votes to 46. The House then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.



Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order in the Government of Bombay, was congratulated by the members of the Gujarati Sahitya Sansad at their Annual Social Gathering held at the Hall of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage on Sunday last. Photo shows Group taken on the occasion with Mr. Munshi in the centre.

MOVE TO END COMMUNAL TENSION

Sardul Singh To Preside Over Punjab Political Conference

LAHORE, Sept. 21.

Several important resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee yesterday.

One of them suggested the convening of a conference of the representatives of the various communities as early as possible to devise measures to put an end to the inter-communal tension, which was unfortunately increasing in the Province.

The Committee elected Sardar Sardul Singh Caveesher as President of the Punjab Provincial Political Conference to be held at Ghardiwala.—A. P.

Laxmi Petroleum Case Sensation

KARACHI, Sept. 21.

"I put you under arrest and direct that under Section 351 Criminal Procedure Code you be tried for offences of Criminal conspiracy and cheating" said Mr. G. H. Agha, City Magistrate of Karachi addressing Seth Dwarkadas Jekissondas, prominent merchant of Bombay, while the latter was giving evidence in the Luxmi Petroleum Syndicate case. Seth Jekissondas was later enlarged on a bail of Rs. 5,000.

The Magistrate is fixing October 13 for hearing the case and asking the Advocate-General to conduct the prosecution.—A. P.

FIVE KILLED IN ARMED DACOITY

LAHORE, Sept. 21.

The news of a daring and sensational armed dacoity has been received here from the village of Masitan in the Tehsil of Zira. It is stated that last night a gang of dacoits armed with guns raided the house of a Mahajan and demanded the keys of the safes. A girl in the house, who had the keys, refused to part with them and was shot dead. On hearing the sound of the firing, the villagers rushed up but the dacoits opened fire on them and shot four of them dead, while several villagers were wounded.

The dacoits eventually escaped.

The Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendent of Police, Moga, and other officers have gone in pursuit of the dacoits.—A. P.

Increased Earnings For State Railway

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned Railways for the period ending September 10 amounted to 222 lakhs or 17 lakhs more than the approximate gross earnings for the corresponding period of the previous year, 16 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1936-37, and 33 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1935-36.

The total approximate gross earnings from April 1 to September 10 amount to 40.47 crores. This is 298 lakhs more than the actuals for the previous year and 423 lakhs more than the actuals of 1935-36.

BAN ON SIX ORGANISATIONS

Question Of Removal Under Consideration Of Bombay Govt.

POONA, Sept. 21.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Minister for Home Affairs, replying to Mr. Parulekar's (Ambedkarite) several questions in the Assembly this afternoon said that the bans on all the public associations in the Presidency had been removed except on six which included the Communist Party of India, and the Marxist League of Bombay.

He added that the question of the removal of the ban on these was under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. Munshi stated that there were eleven political prisoners not released and their cases were under consideration.

Replying to a short notice question of Mr. Akhtar Hassan Mirza, Mr. Munshi said that there was a fracas between Hindus and Muslims in Satpati village, Thana on August 13, but a compromise was reached on August 15. There was no social boycott of Muslims by the Hindus or a stoppage of food to Muslims.—A. P.

FRONTIER EDUCATION POLICY

Scholarships For Study Of Agriculture

ABBOTTABAD, Sept. 21.

Discussion of the budget was resumed to-day in the Frontier Legislative Assembly. Unpleasantness was created by a remark of an Opposition member about personal matters. The remark was later withdrawn.

More members criticised the Government cut in the grant to secondary education and the cut in the additional grant to the Islamia College.

The Education Minister and the Finance Minister explained that the additional grant to the Islamia College was postponed due to the lack of adequate facilities to the agricultural classes. Government proposed, instead, the granting of scholarships to deserving students for agricultural study at the Lyallpur College.

As for secondary education, Government did not feel it advisable to open new schools in the middle of the term. The matter was only postponed. It would be provided for in the budget next year. The Finance Minister promised his best efforts to get the subvention increased.

Government were taking measures for the protection of Hindus living in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan villages.—A. P.

On Sunday last the Manager, Mr. Y. J. Hemi organised a free cinema show for the workers of the Manchester Mill. The film titled "Bhakta Pralhad" of Saraswati Film Company was exhibited through the courtesy of Mr. Baburao Pai, of the Famous Pictures at the Kohinoor Cinema, Dadar at 9-30 a.m.

2,000 RENDERED HOMELESS

C. F. Andrews On Tragic Plight Of Flood-Stricken Orissa

SIMLA, September 21.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has issued the following appeal:—

"May I make a very earnest appeal on behalf of the flood-stricken people of Orissa? The damage that has been done far exceeded certain estimates at present. The Indian public outside the province hardly realized the full gravity of the situation. Sickness and destitution are now threatening the area which cannot be less than 2,000 square miles and 20,000 people have been rendered homeless. The work done by Relief Societies have been noble and generous; but the area still to be covered is vast and the distress is already very great indeed. Three things are immediately required in addition to relief in grain and money, namely:—

(1) Malarial survey of Orissa after the flood water has subsided. In connection with this the whole question of nutrition needs to be taken up, because a semi-starvation diet makes the danger of malaria infection more serious.

(2) Agricultural inquiry in order to find out the possibility of making better use of the very fertile delta soil outside the flood season. Dependence on rice crop alone where flood dangers are so frequent have to be modified in future.

(3) Aerial survey by means of aeroplanes using the best photographic apparatus not only in Orissa itself, but also along the upper courses of the Mahanadi and its tributaries. This should lead to the formation of an inter-provincial board working in close co-operation with the Central Board of Irrigation. For only by treating the problems as a whole can any permanent results be obtained.

All subscriptions, donations, gifts, of grain and cloth may be sent direct to Mr. Mitanandra Kanungo, Minister Public Works, Cuttack, Orissa."—A.P.

Mutton Vendors' Strike At Hubli

(From A Correspondent)

HUBLI, Sept. 20.

All old licensed stall-holders of all mutton markets in Hubli went on strike this morning in protest against alleged unjust and arbitrary action by Hubli Municipality in letting three stalls in Ganeshpet to new comers by private contract.

It is alleged that the new comers have set up unhealthy competition with old licensees. A meeting of strikers was held this morning in Moulali Maidan to which Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Mr. Munawalli and other leaders were invited. Speeches were delivered explaining the causes of the strike and condemning the municipality of the alleged unjust action. A resolution was adopted authorising the President to represent matters to proper authorities and obtain justice for the strikers in their present struggle. The strike has created a sensation in the town.

IN C. P. ASSEMBLY

(Continued From Page 1.)

class rivalries was not likely to be solved by the procedure suggested in the motion.

Federation of the people in the provinces and the Indian States, he declared, was an ideal worthy of any sacrifice and the collaboration of Indians and Britons.

HIS BEST

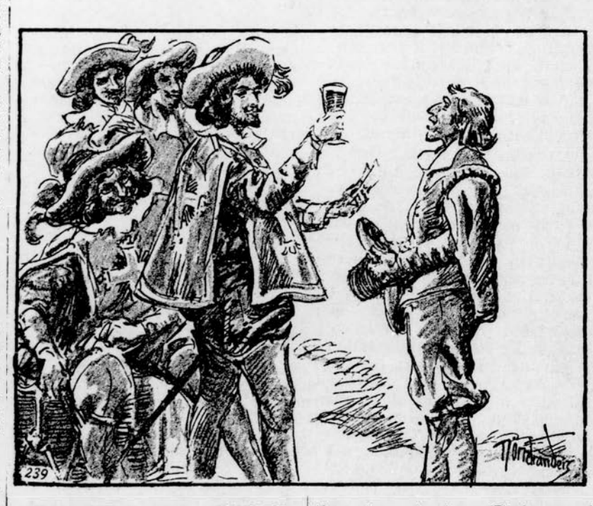
"The best we can do", he said, "is to go on with the present Constitution, both in the provinces and Federation, when it is established, and hammer out a Constitution of our choice in a Convention of all the Legislatures".

Two members, representing the Non-Brahmin and the Harijan viewpoints, charged the Congress with neglecting the interests of their communities, while a Muslim spokesman from Berar expressed that the Muslims as a community still had doubts if the Congress could safeguard their rights.

CHARGES REFUTED

The Congress speakers including Mrs. A. Kale, Deputy Speaker, refuted this charge and declared that the Congress was a non-communal institution striving for India's freedom and it behoved all sections of Indians to support it. It was unjust to say that the Congress ignored the interests of any section of the people.—A. P.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS



PUNISHMENT AND REWARD.

"Yes, Athos is right," said D'Artagnan, "the letter must be burned. Though nobody knows whether the cardinal has not even a secret method of interrogating ashes?"

"He has, no doubt," replied Athos.

"What will you do with the letter, then?" asked Porthos.

Come here, Grimaud," said Athos.

GRIMAND ROSE AND OBEYED

As a punishment for having spoken without permission, my friend, you will please eat this piece of paper. Then to recompense you for the service you will have rendered us, you may drink this glass of wine. First, here is the letter. Chew it properly.'

Grimaud smiled, and with his eyes fixed upon the glass which Athos had filled to the brim, he chewed the paper and swallowed it.

"Bravo, Monsieur Grimaud!" exclaimed Athos, "And now take this. We dispense with your saying grace. Unless his Eminence should have the brilliant idea of ripping up Grimaud, I think we may feel fairly at ease concerning this letter."

Meantime, his Eminence continued his ride, murmuring between his moustaches, "These four men shall be mine."

MILADY AND THE MIRROR.

Milady was plunged in an abyss of dismal reflections. She is sitting motionless, staring with burning eyes, while she conceives magnificent projects of revenge against Madame Bonacieux, against Buckingham, whom she hates, but above all against D'Artagnan.

D'Artagnan knows that terrible secret which she has sworn no one shall know without dying. It is D'Artagnan who holds her prisoner and is about to send her to some remote corner of the world across the ocean. For he knows her brother-in-law, and must have written to him.

Though the first moments of her captivity were terrible she succeeded by degrees in overcoming her outbursts of mad passion.

"I must be mad to allow myself to be carried away so," she is saying to herself, gazing into the mirror. "No violence! violence is the proof of weakness and I have never succeeded by that means."

Mainly About Motion Pictures

Syt. Vinayak in "Premveer" at the Majestic

"PREMVEER"

At The Majestic

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Premveer the Huns picture at the Majestic Cinema is likely to go several weeks more, for this is definitely one of those rare pictures which have plenty of entertainment with a big kick in it. It is a picture which should be seen by all, and particularly by those who are billious and lack that invaluable attribute known as sense of humour.

Premveer has all the points of a perfect picture,—and interesting story with a plot that is charmingly woven in a stormy atmosphere of romance, packed with incident and fresh humour and punctuated with clever dialogues which all lend an irresistable charm to the picture. Add to these some beautiful singing with catch tunes which compel your tongue to whistle and imagine what a picture Premveer must be.

Brilliantly directed by Mr. Vinayak, one is carried along with the action of the story at a fast swinging pace which only halts at places to give one time to roar out with uncontrollable laughter.

Having cleverly judged and counted his laughter moments, the director has cleverly timed and regulated the humorous moments, giving every one enough time to recover from the spasms of the previous one.

Master Vinayak, as a young collegian, gives a triumphant performance throughout the numerous amusing situations, and once more proves to his college friends that "Life minus Love is equal Zero". No one but Vinayak could have proved it better. Ashalata the 'love' in the story looks a simple love but still has enough fire hidden, to fall desperately in love with her college boy and take all consequences with a composure which commands respect and demands love.

Premveer is certainly a rare comedy, should under no circumstances be missed. No wonder. it is drawing large crowds.

"DAULAT"

Next Friday At The Globe

(CONTRIBUTED)

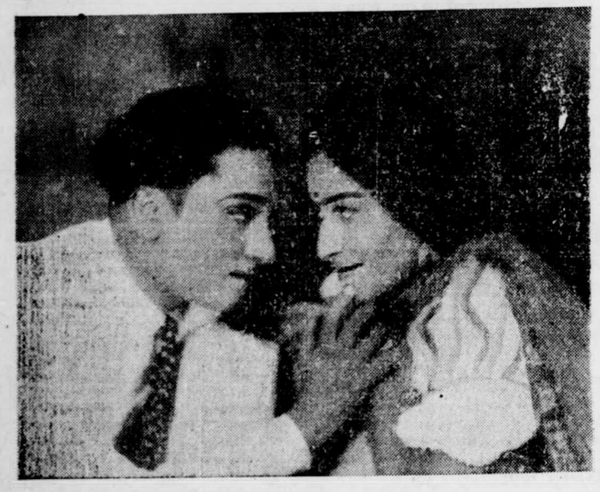
A smartly different thriller with something very startling and sensational is Harish Chandra Art Cinetone's latest thriller "Daulat" which will be released next Friday at the Globe Talkies.

"Daulat" is an exciting and thrilling drama of those persons who believe that "money", "wealth", "gold" and "silver"—is everything in this world. They do not believe in humanity and they scheme day and night to pounce upon somebody's money by hook or crook. These persons care not for the results to come and do the most miserable of Satanic things to thrill anybody's heart in this world.

"Daulat" which lays bares a thrilling story of a brigand—a hunter of gold and girls—is full of novel ideas dealing with criminal's methods of working. Ghastly ways of these brigands are most thrillingly described on the celluloid by director Mr. Yusuf. The method by which a gang of robbers works to capture a secret treasure will make your hair rise and the dazzling excitement caused thereby will keep you spell bound.

Chandrarao Kadam — better known as Indian Tarzan in Indian film world appears as the hero of this great thriller. His wonderful stunts, his daring and death-defying ways of life. Together with Chandrarao Kadam you will see his brother Harish Chandra Rao who also is a terrific stunt master. You will be charmed to see Meher Sultana as a leading lady in this great thriller. Then there are Usha Rani, Sadik, Shah Navaz and Khatoon. This picture is distributed by Empire Talkie Distributors.

"Daulat" will be released next Friday at the Globe Talkies.



Meher Sultana and Chandrarao Kadam in "Doulat" next Friday at the Globe.

"SAVITRI"

Bombay Talkies Great Picture At The Roxy

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The Bombay Talkies have every reason to be gratified by the excellent response their picture "Savitri" has evoked from local film-goers. Even in the fourth week it is drawing packed houses at Roxy. Besides Devika Rani's brilliant portrayal of the title-role, a sensitive and intelligent treatment of the mythological motif is responsible for the great appeal the film has for everyone. "Savitri" has scored well at other stations, too, like Allahabad, Karachi and Simla. At each of the place it has excelled even the record of "Achhut Kanya."

JIVAN PRABHAT.

Meanwhile at the Bombay Talkies studio they are busy shooting their next picture "Jivan Prabhat." Devika Rani is starred with a supporting cest which is expected to provide many pleasant surprises. Ashok Kumar is taking rest these days and instead another young man with fine artistic potentialities has been featured. Renuka Devi is yet another new "find" who is expected to score in this picture.

The "Unexpected" forthcoming Prabhat release—Syt. K. Date

SHALINI CINETONE

Mayura Films Busy With Arunagiri

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Messrs. The Mayura Films Ltd. Madras, are busy shooting "Saint Arunagiri" a super Tamil production, dealing with the life of the most popular saint of South India, at the studios of Shalini Cinetone.

Mr. Balabharathi S. D. S. Yogi is responsible for the gripping treatment of the story and has written the dialogues and songs befitting the atmosphere of the subject. Mr. Balabharathi himself is weilding the megaphone, assisted by Mr. T. Shanmugam.

Messrs K. V. Machave and M. G. Shikhande, technicians of Shalini Cinetone are responsible for the Photography and Audiography of the picture while Mr. G. R. Wadangekar has erected huge settings, showing the gorgeous life lead by the Saint in the prime of his life.

Mr. V. V. Gopalsami Iyengar is the Music Director of the picture, supported by a troup of expert musicians.

The title role is depicted by the famous singer of Thevaram and Thirupugal, the disciple of the famous Appadurai Achari, Mr. Thevaram C. Sankaralingam. T. N. Meenakshi, the heroine of Samooga Thondu plays the important role of the Saint's sister. S. N. Vijavalakshmi personifies the saint's mother, C. Swaranambal of Siruthonda, an able dancer, acts as the principal Dasi.

E. T. D. RECEIVES PRATIBHA FOR SIND

Empire Talkie Distributors, Karachi, have purchased "Pratibha" featuring Mrs. Durga Khote for Sind and Baluchistan and the picture will be shortly released through them in the said Circuit.

Mrs. SHUFFI TYABJI APPRECIATES "GULBADAN"

Educative Function Of Films

Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji in a speech at the "Zenana" show at Lamington Talkies, observed:—

I express my heartfelt gratitude for the Presidential honours awarded to me by the Vishnu Cinetone, Bombay. Perhaps you are not aware that most part of my life has been devoted to Educational pursuits and for that reason I am seldom attracted by other occasion of mere entertainment. Usually I am averse to Cinema and Theatrical gatherings for the reason that most of them appear to be harmful to the morality. They simply put the rising generations astray and keep a keen eye on the commercial aspect of these enterprises and such pictures do hamper the moral progress of people in a very injurious way The reasons of my attending this particular show are manifold. Firstly, this picture elevates the standard of the life of a woman, her religious sentiments and her high moral character. It is an adorable record of the righteousness and piety of an Indian lady. Secondly, it reflects with stress the present day need of the question of the Hindu-Moslem Unity.

I wish that films like "Gulbadan", which educate the masses for high moral goal be shown to strengthen the already strained connections of the two sister communities, and thus in a way, turn the Studios as Reformatories instead of places of mere entertainment. But, if I am excused. I would not hesitate to point out that responsibilities of urging the Companies to produce low rate pictures devolves on us, ladies only. Film Art is in fact a useful and an educative medium It is through this art that the present day civilization and society has absolutely been revolutionised by exposing the potentialities of knowledge, science, wisdom and philosophy, thus bringing about the complete change into the minds of humanity. It devolves therefore that Cinema Industry for itself is not a deprecation. Like good and bad books there are good and bad films too. But the thoughtful brain always selects the best. There is always a thorn with blossom but the seed that has not yet been sown should not be afraid of its injuries. We should adhere to the good and discard the evil. If our ladies do so, the Film Producers will necessarily be compelled to produce film involving social uplift.

The Vishnu Cinetone really deserve the honour of setting the sacred example by producing "Gulbadan" and I hope, that they will always exert their energies for the betterment of the people and thus earn the goodwill of the Indian population, and make a place in the hearts of hesitating ladies to abhor the very idea of films.

In this connection, I would add with pleasure that the Vishnu Cinetone have also shattered the age-long chains of prejudice and bias by donating most generously half of this Show's income to the Bawla Orphanage (a Muslim Institute) for which I am heartily grateful to the Company.

Before I finish, I once again emphasize on the point that you should always witness such films only which depict the social uplift of the modern generation and thus earn for yourself the qualities of a well-bred human being and always refrain from filth.

In addition to the attributes of the story of "Gulbadan" I have to appreciate the higher literary quality of the language of the dialogue used in the picture

In the end, I feel it my duty to thank once again Messrs. Chaturbhai Patel, Billimoria, Rafi Kashmiri and the whole staff who have successfully managed the whole affair

Syt. Motilal in "Capt. Kirtikumar" (Sagar) at the Imperial third week.

"CAPT. KIRTIKUMAR"

At The Imperial

It is now an universal truth that Sagar pictures have proved to be the most popular pictures in India to-day. "Capt. Kirtikumar", a costume picture which entered into the 3rd crowded week on the 18th has drawn capacity houses at the Imperial for the last two weeks.

"Kirtikumar" was the Captain of the Guards in the army of Suryapur. The little State had not only an army and a handsome devil-may-care Captain, but as States usually have, it had also a scheming Minister, a lovely Princess and the parade also included a bandit, terrorising the whole country with his depredations.

"Live to-day and let to-morrow look after itself" seemed to be the slogan of life to the young good-looking Captain, who had thought women to be beautiful symbols, till he met Illadevi. And then the trouble began Because, long before the young Captain had even met Illadevi, the Princess of Suryapur had nursed an affectionate love for him The Princess would not care for the affections of Illadevi

And between these two beautiful women, the young Captain took in hand his rudder of life and went out to defeat his numerous enemies.

Altogether a thrilling story, the picture has been so deftly directed by Mr. C. M. Luhar, that not a moment is lost without a jump or a thrill. And there are plenty chills and spills too.

Motilal as the young "Capt Kirtikumar" has set a problem to his fans by proving his versatile genius in screen acting. While Bibbo is glorious, both in music and acting, Krishnakumari lends romantic relief to the picture and the moments with her on the screen impart peculiar relief And there is Yakub the irresistible 'villain' of our screen. His polished performance transports one to the grimy atmosphere of Native States and their slimy intrigues Yakub is perfect and so is the picture which is a feast for any holiday.

Dilip and Malati in "Three Warriors" Ranjit release for the Super.

"KHAN BAHADUR"

At The Minerva

Minerva's latest production Khan Bahadur" which has entered in its second week at the Minerva Talkies has been unanimously acclaimed as one of the biggest social hit of the year. The Picture has been on account of its universal appeal, equally liked and enjoyed by members of every community.

Its timely theme, its entertainment and its social value combined with several extraordinarily fine comic touches, contribute to a large extent to enhance the beauty and excellence of the picture.

The theme of the story reveals a contrast between the two great civilizations of the East and the West, presenting at the same time a grippling drama that sweeps across the screen in a series of sequences that gather power and momentum with each succeeding episode.

Acting honours are carried off by Sohrab Modi, lovely Naseem, Sadiq Ali, Eruch and Sheela, while Prem Shareefa and baby Kamla have also rendered their respective role with equal brilliance.

In view of the large crowds that are daily pouring in at the Minerva Talkies, one could safely assert that "Khan Bahadur" will stay here for several weeks on end.

Our warmest congratulations to Sohrab Modi on his glorious achievement!

"SADHVI MIRABAI"

At The Krishna

(CONTRIBUTED)

One of the most melodious musical masterpieces which I came across last week at the Krishna Talkies was Bal Gandharva's latest musical hit "Sadhvi Mirabai". It tells the story of a melo-drama of a young queen of Mewar who sacrificed her life at the altar of devotion of the Almighty Lord Vishnu. The spiritual characterisation which our great authors have portrayed in famous historical works and other notable poems has been wonderfully transformed into a living picture of "Mirabai" by Bal Gandharva on the silver screen. The most marvellous and melodious music which is the sterling feature of this picture can be said to be unrivalled in the world of Indian music. Mirabai whose hymns are being popularly sung all round the country here forms the subject of the great spiritual enlightenment for the public as well as cine-goers, who are interested in good and devotional music. Bal Gandharva is said to be living man monument of Maharashtrian music and his stage-hits are much appreciated. This term "Bal-Gandharva" was given by the great leader, late Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who loved his music like anything and that is why he paid Bal Gandharva this high tribute. In this picture you will see synthesis of film-art, stage-technique and composition of wonderful settings.. This great hit is based upon the famous stage-drama "Amrit-Siddhi".

You will hear and see some of the marvellous pieces of dialogues in this film which have been enriched the original play. This maiden musical hit in Marathi produced by Bal Gandharva Rukker productions can be termed as first of its kind in Marathi musical world. Those who are interested in music and stage technique must see this great hit at the Krishna Talkies. It has been directed by Baburao Painter who knows his job well. If you love devotional music you should not miss this picture running at the Krishna Talkies.

Kumari Jayashree in a forthcoming General Film release

Bal Gandharva in "Sadhvi Mirabai" at the Krishna

TUKARAM"

(CONTRIBUTED)

Will the unexpected happen to "Tukaram"? This unique screen drama has been drawing unexpected crowds to the Central Talkies for the unexpected period. It is now the forty-first week of its consecutive run and, if the attendance is any criterion, the picture can easily complete the cycle of fifty-two weeks. In fact, the public expect that it will. There are rumours already afloat, however, that "Tukaram" may be withdrawn to make room for another Prabhat super production, "The Unexpected".

If the rumour is true there will be general regret at the decision. The next picture will, by all accounts, be as good as any that Prahbat's have so far produced; and its trailer now being shown at the Central and Minerva, amply bears out that testimony. But "Tukaram" has captured the city's mind too well to make the parting one without regret. "Tukaram" has become a living personality, a kind of universal friend

People generally see a film only once. But when they pay repeated visits, it is a sign that they regard the picture as something more than amusement of an idle afternoon.

Though based on an essentially Maharashtrian theme, the picture has by its artistic perfection, drawn to itself every section of the city's cosmopolitan population. And, with the news of its phenomenal success at the Venice International Exhibition, foreign residents of Bombay have been forsaking their favourite theatres in favour of this Indian picture.

Well may Prabhats be proud of their achievement.

Umashash in "Anathashram" sixth week at The West-End.

"ANATH-ASHRAM"

At The West End

(CONTRIBUTED)

Never was such a brilliant melo-drama produced before than New Theatres' latest social hit "Anathashram" running in its 6th week at the West End Talkies released through Supreme Film Distributors.

It tells the sad tale of a young mother whose dream in life was marred by the obstinacy of her own father. This old chap who believed in nothing but wealth in his life and who terribly loved his daughter more than anything else in the world. He also wanted to exploit the workers, working in his coal-mine in the heart of the earth. He ordered his son-in-law to continue the work day and night in spite of latter's warning to postpone the work for sometime. And as ill-luck would have it, on one fatal moment there was a terrible disaster in the coal-mine and his own son-in-law was killed. His only daughter Sarojini thus became a widow. What was her place in the society? How can her father get her remarried? She was a widow whose place in the society was a corner where she can sob and shed tears. But there was one Umesh, the secretary of the coal-mine owner. He suggested "Why don't you introduce Saroj as a virgin?" "But how to do it?" the boss queried "That is my job", answered the secretary. And next morning he finds Dr. Ramesh, the jovial and progressive young man who believed in everything for the progress of society. Saroj was remarried to him. But where was her happiness without her child? How could she pass her days in happiness? Her happiness, her only child was transferred to "Anathashram" (boarding place of parentless children) in spite of her own protests. Why was her child transferred there? Because Umesh thought, it was wise to introduce Saroj as virgin to Dr. Ramesh, so that they can get married. What happens then? The stirring and exciting situations then develop in a subtle melo-drama which has been cleverly handled by the director Mr. Hemchander. The main stars are Umadevi, Najmul Hussein, Nawab, Frithviraj and Jagadeesh. The song hits by Harimathi Devi and Kalyani are wonderful. It is released through the Supreme Film Distributors, and running in its 6th week at the West End Talkies.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Mr. Nurie's Reception In Beawar

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Beawar Municipal Committee had unanimously decided to present an address of welcome to the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister, P. W. D. to the Bombay Government on the occasion of his first visit to this town on the 8th September. The Hon. Mr. Nurie arrived by the afternoon train and was accorded a grand reception at the railway station by thousands of Musalmans and Hindus etc. and was taken out in a long crowded procession through the main streets of Beawar. Heartiest jubilations were expressed by the people of all communities and the Muslim Volunteer Corps were in constant attendance along with the Congress and other local Corps. The whole air was kept rented with national slogans of "Allah-o-Akbar." The procession ended at the Colvin Town Hall where the Municipal Committee presented their address.

It was in this glorious manner that the Congress Minister was received but I am much pained to learn that pernicious propaganda has been made by certain Urdu papers belonging to extremely reactionary and sub-communal Muslim groups of Ajmere about the Muslims' participation in the reception and procession of this distinguished 'Congressman. Even some Urdu papers of Delhi have joined hands according to their inherent wont in saying that the Musalmans made demonstrations of their deep resentment against the Hon. Mr. Nurie joining the Congress and extended a black-flag reception to the victim of their holy wrath. This is entirely wrong. I challenge them to prove it by contradicting my statement under their name.

I appeal to them to guard against such misrepresentation and instead of attempting to widen the gulf betwixt the Muslims and the Congress a sensible approach should be made to the vital issues confronting our country and this province, which is being governed under the same constitutional process as is applied to the Convict Settlement of Andamans under the New Act—Yours etc.,

GULAM HUSAIN KHAN,
B.A. LL.B.,
Senior-Vice-Chairman, Municipal Committee, Beawar.

Bombay Or Poona?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Should the Government of Bombay continue to move their headquarters annually between Poona and Bombay? Formerly it used to do so among three places, Mahableshwar being the capital for the extremely hot months. The Reorganisation Committee, which reported during the days of Sir Frederick Sykes' Government, recommended without the least equivocation in favour of Government exodus to Mahableshwar being wholly abolished. That recommendation was adopted by the Government and since then the Government do not move up to Mahableshwar.

The Reorganisation Committee better known as the Thomas Committee, also recommended that the Bombay Presidency ought to have only one seat of Government. The cost of moving about alone was not what weighed with the Committee Both expedition and efficiency suffered in consequence of the separation of the Secretariat staff and their chiefs for six months in a year, in the opinion of the Committee. No private firm would attempt to run its business with the heads of the firm in one place and the office of the firm elsewhere and although the cases may not be exactly similar, there is a sufficient degree of parallelism to justify the opinion of the Thomas Committee.

After having decided that there should be only one capital for the Presidency, the Committee were confronted with the question, whether it should be Bombay or Poona. The Committee definitely laid it down that the single seat of Government should be Bombay. The only possible claim that could be advanced in favour of Poona as a permanent headquarters was its climatic advantage, according to the Committee. But, even this claim could not be very strongly pressed, because the Committee thought that the business community and by far the greater proportion of Government officials were able to carry on their work in Bombay without very severe strain on their health.

It would appear that the Thomas Committee first made up its mind that Bombay alone should be the Government's only seat and then set about refuting whatever arguments were advanced on behalf of Poona. Even if the Committee had recommended and Government had accepted the recommendation in favour of Poona as the capital, the importance of Bombay is such as could never be minimised. It is, beyond all doubt, the chief industrial and commercial city in Western India and one of the best harbours of the World.. One thinks, therefore, that the Committee would have done better to examine the claims of Poona with more care and circumspection. The question of one capital for the Presidency will soon engage the attention of the present Government and it may be expected that before long another Reorganisation Committee, consisting of members sharing the general outlook on life and affairs of the Congress Government, will be appointed to study the question anew.

One important argument that the Thomas Committee advanced for rejecting Poona as the permanent capital was that it would entail a capital expenditure of Rs. 17 lakhs Rs. 11 lakhs for a proper Secretariat in Poona and Rs. 6 lakhs for additional residences for Government officers. The present Government may not attach the same importance that the former did to these questions and their estimates can be considerably more modest and less costly. While the Thomas Committee suggested, with apparent trepidation, Rs. 3,000 as salary of the Ministers under Provincial Autonomy and Rs. 2,500 for the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, we actually see to-day that none of them draw more than Rs. 750, including residential and conveyance allowances. This spirit of economy is to permeate their whole administration and it may, therefore, be assumed that if the Government find that adoption of Poona as the permanent capital means substantial economy in very many directions in the administration, they will not hesitate to declare it.

Again, even in Bombay, according to the Thomas Committee, two schemes of Rs 11 lakhs or Rs. 7 lakhs had to be approved, if Bombay is to be the single capital for building anew or reconstructing the Government House at Walkeshwar. The present buildings are absolutely of no use during the rainy season. Besides if Bombay is decided upon as the only choice, what is to be done with the Government House at Ganeshkhind? "It is a property which is extremely difficult to sell and the most that would probably be obtained by relinquishing it would be the saving of the annual cost of its maintenance". Why send it to waste and spend money on building a new one or reconstructing the present one in Bombay? Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Finance Minister of the Interim Government, had given some consideration to this question and he was inclined to continue the present arrangement of having two capitals, but if Government must be located in one place alone, he indicated his preference for Poona.

If the Government moves to Poona, it will be more in touch with the rural and agricultural interests, which are after all the interests of the majority population in the country. It will also get in more intimate touch with Poona intellectual atmosphere, for Poona is the universally acknowledged seat of learning and the biggest educational centre in the Presidency. The industrial and commercial interests are in a position to spend for keeping the necessary touch with Government, even if Government moves to Sholapur or Belgaum, and their point of view is never likely to be ignored for lack of being pressed. And what is Poona, after all, but a suburb of Bombay with the easy and rapid communication between Poona and Bombay by rail, road and telephone and an air service to come into being very soon?—Yours etc.,

T. V. P.

An Outrageous Order

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The action of the Maharaja of Cochin in excommunicating a Nair family for mixing with certain non-Hindu friends at a tea party is outrageous. The hospitable people of Cochin may certainly be expected to shield the family from the "royal wrath." It is amazing that Sir Shanmugham Chetty, the Dewan of Cochin, did not object to this unwarranted and senseless action. The Maharaja of Cochin has already become notoriously unpopular through the ban imposed upon certain priests for officiating in the Travancore temples. The Maharaja must know that he cannot stop the tide of progress within his State by issuing unreasonable orders. The people of Cochin must agitate against this order of excommunication and compel the Maharaja to withdraw it.—Yours, etc.,

K. B. N.

Sarvajanik Education Society

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is rumoured that a considerable portion of the funds collected for the benefit of the Sarvajanik Education Society are being spent in collection charges.

Some persons collecting funds stay for long periods at expensive hotels and travel right royally in first and second classes.

No patriotic Indian can have anything but regard for Educational Institutions but in these hard times, any wastage is unexcusable.

Will the authorities of the Sarvajanik Society, Surat publish authentic figures, showing full details and cost of collection so that rumours may be laid?

The sooner they do so the better.—Yours etc.,

A. N. DIKSHIT.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

KRIPALANI SPEAKS TO WARDHA STUDENTS

WARDHA, Sept. 20

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, paid a visit to the Navbharat Vidyalaya, Wardha, where he addressed the students explaining the aims and objects of the Indian National Congress. He said:—

"Germany is ruled by Germans; England is governed by the English; Japanese govern Japan; but India is ruled over by the British. This sounds so curious and unjust.

"The aim of the Congress is to remove this anomaly and injustice. Just as every man has full right to manage his house, every nation has complete right to govern its own country. The Congress wants to establish the rule of the people for the people, which is known as democracy It wants to achieve Swaraj, not to fill the pockets of the few, but to ameliorate the condition of the masses, the farmers and the labourers because they are the backbone of every nation. They are the real masters of the country because they alone produce wealth through the sweat of their brow. Government officers are meant to serve them and not to snatch a huge portion of their wealth by drawing fat salaries."

Concluding Mr Kripalani said, "We are all indebted to the farmers and labourers because without them, we cannot live It is, therefore, our duty to reduce our indebtedness by serving them This is what the Congress is doing, and expects every Indian to do."—United Press.

Bengal Governor Leaves Simla

(From A Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The Governor of Bengal left Simla for Calcutta this afternoon.

The Marchioness of Linlithgow was present at a Girl Guide Bluebird Rally held at the Viceregal Lodge to-day.

Six fatal cases of cholera are reported to have occurred at Kalyan within the last 72 hours. The President of the Municipality is taking preventive measures, and a large number of persons are being inoculated.

TRIBESMEN ATTACK KHASSADAR POST

Operations On Frontier Still Continue

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

A Press Communique says that the night 17th of September the Razmak Brigade joined the Bannu Brigade at Asman Manza Camp. The next day the Bannu Brigade moved via Sharawangi Narai to Torwam and has since operated in that area. A few shots only were fired. There was no regular opposition. Near Ladha, the detachment of South Waziristan Scouts fired on a few tribesmen who attempted to attack a Khassadar post but were beaten off.

There have been further minor incidents in Dattakhel area. A civilian lorry was looted and damage done to culvert on the road between Razani and Dattakhel.

Other areas have been quiet and the Torikhel Wazirs having now handed over in full fine the number of rifles, which were announced to them on September 10.

COMMUNAL FRACAS AT KARAMPUR

One Victim Dies In Hospital

KARACHI Sept. 21.

Eighteen Muslims are arrested in connection with the alleged attack on three Hindus in the village of Karampur in Dadu District. According to reports received here a clash followed the refusal of a Hindu merchant to extend credit to a Muslim customer whereupon a handful of Muslims are reported to have attacked Hindus with the result that one Hindu is reported to have died in hospital.

Mr. Jamshed Mehta and another leader waited on the Premier and the Inspector-General of Police, in this connection Both assure them that adequate steps are being taken to preserve order.—A. P.

NASIK, Sept. 17.

An account of the alleged terrorist methods adopted by the police officers of Deolali has been given by two respectable residents of the place in the course of their complaints filed before the District Magistrate here yesterday.

ETHICS OF CUTS IN SALARIES

Madras Premier Explains

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

A salary cut was a moral basis and a moral foundation for approaching those capable of bearing fresh taxation, observed the Premier, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari referring to the Opposition to the proposed cut in the salary of Government servants. The Premier declared that there was a national necessity for effecting the cut.

Adverting to the question of separation of the judiciary from the executive the Premier thought that it would be a danger to the country's political advancement, if the question was taken up now, because the situation had changed since the advent of popular ministries.

The Revenue Minister Hon. Mr. T. Prakasam said that the same policy as in the case of release of political prisoners would be pursued with regard to the question of reinstatement of village officers, who resigned or were dismissed on account of their political activities.

The Speaker announced that the non-official resolution on the Travancore Temple Entry Proclamation would be taken up on September 24.—A. P.

"DOES NOT EXPECT JUSTICE"

Accused Wants Transfer From Hoshiarpur Court

HOSHIARPUR, Sept. 18.

Mr. Balwant Singh Dukhia was produced before Mr. H. S. Lala Kanayalal, Additional District Magistrate yesterday when the accused expressed his intention to get the case transferred to some other District Court

His contention was that he could not expect any justice in Hoshiarpur courts which are subordinate to the District Magistrate of Hoshiarpur, who was the complainant in the case

The prosecution, it is alleged, has been started against him on the ground of a speech delivered by him last month at Garhdiwala regarding the arrest of some Socialist leaders in the district.—United Press.

PASSENGER PUSHED OUT OF TRAIN

CHAPRA, Sept. 19.

About a dozen Punjabis travelling by 14 Down Passenger to-day courted severe assault and insult from the rest of the passengers for their alleged impudence

It is said that, while the train was about to start from Dighwara railway station, B. and N. W. Railway, a passenger aged about 30 wanted to get into the compartment occupied by the Punjabis, but the latter prevented him from doing so. In the meantime, the train steamed off and the man remained standing on foot-board.

The Punjabis are alleged to have pushed him down, while the train was running at full speed, and this caused him injuries of a serious nature. Other passengers of the carriage who noticed it, pulled the communication chord and stopped the train The villagers who flocked round the train at the place fell upon the Punjabis and severely assaulted them The railway police took charge of the injured and removed them to Sonapore for treatment.—United Press.

LONG practical experience throughout the world has definitely proved that "Ovaltine" is not only supremely health-giving, but is the food beverage which *everyone* is able to enjoy thoroughly.

For instance, most people have their own preferences as to the sweetness of any beverage they drink. It is therefore important to note that 'Ovaltine'—unlike imitations—does not contain any Household Sugar. The majority of people find the flavour of 'Ovaltine' perfection itself, but if further sweetness is required sugar can be added in the home. Remember, sugar is cheap, and there is no reason why you should pay a fancy price for it as an ingredient of a food beverage.

Thus, by not using sugar or by adding it to individual taste, you can adjust the delicious and characteristic flavour of 'Ovaltine' to suit everyone. 'Ovaltine' therefore possesses very definite advantages over imitations, which already contain a large percentage of Household Sugar and thus cannot be adapted to individual requirements.

Always remember that 'Ovaltine,' unlike imitations, does not contain Household Sugar or a large percentage of Cocoa—ingredients usually added to give bulk and reduce manufacturing costs. This is one of the many reasons why 'Ovaltine' is so economical in use. The nourishment it provides is so concentrated that only a small quantity is required to make a cupful.

Because of its supreme health-giving properties, 'Ovaltine' is widely prescribed by doctors throughout the World and is in regular use in leading hospitals and in countless thousands of homes. No other food beverage has ever enjoyed such world-wide popularity. *Always insist on 'Ovaltine.' There is definitely nothing "just as good."*

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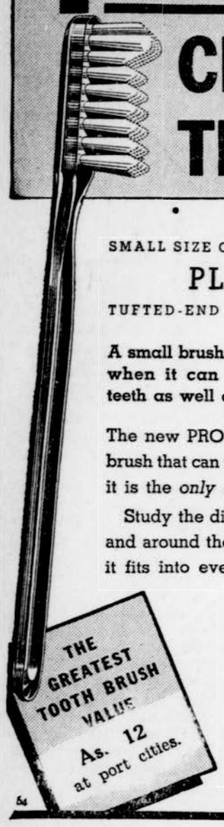
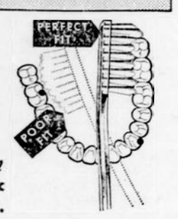
Pro TOOTH BRUSHES CLEAN ALL THE TEETH





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PLUS
TUFTED-END EFFICIENCY

A small brush is desirable only when it can clean the back teeth as well as the front teeth.

The new PRO Tooth Brush is the *only* small size brush that can thoroughly clean back teeth because it is the *only* small size brush with a tufted end.

Study the diagram—see how the tuft reaches in and around the hard-to-get-at back teeth. See how it fits into every tiny nook and crevice. Only a brush with a tufted end does this.

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As an added economy—for a limited time only—your dealer will give you absolutely free, a tube of Listerine Tooth Paste with each purchase of a PRO Tooth Brush. Take advantage of this offer now—while it lasts.

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Everyone likes Peek Frean's Glaxo Biscuits. That's not surprising! The full cream of Glaxo goes into these biscuits—that makes them particularly nourishing for children. These biscuits are obtainable in airtight tins which keep them fresh in all climates

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"Gandhi & Congress Convey Identical Sense"

JUDGE'S REMARKS IN ORISSA ELECTION CASE

Alleged Invoking Wrath Of God & Curse Of Gandhi Discredited

BERHAMPORE, (By Mail)

"Using Gandhi's name by the respondent and his party at the time of the election is nothing more than telling the electorate that they represent the Congress Gandhi and the Congress are terms which convey identically the same sense to the masses and if the respondent and his party put on Congress badges, used Congress flags and proclaimed themselves to be Gandhi's men, no harm is done and the election cannot be deemed to have been vistiated thereby".

PATRO V. PATNAIK

These remarks were made by Mr. Baidyanath Das, Subordinate Judge, Berhampore, sitting as Election Commissioner, in the course of his judgment in the suit filed by Mr. Butchi Patro against Mr. Umacharan Patnaik, President of the Ganjam District Board, praying that the election of the latter to the Ganjam District Board from the Russelkonda-Mujjagada constituency, for which both stood as candidates, be set aside. The petitioner stood as an independent candidate, and the respondent on the Congress ticket.

WILD ALLEGATIONS.

The charges against the respondent were, among others, that his father who is a retired Deputy Collector, had used his influence to coerce the electors to vote for his son; that the respondent tied a straw rope round his neck and went about, threatening to commit suicide if he did not win; and that, in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, the respondent and his men canvassed for votes and invoked the wrath of God and the curse of Mahatma Gandhi if they did not vote for the respondent.

The Election Commissioner disbelieved all the allegations made in the petition. With regard to the propaganda regarding Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress, he observed: "Much stress is laid on the fact that in some of these leaflets the name of God and Gandhi are mentioned But this question of invoking divine displeasure or Gandhi's curse is not to be found in the petition. Hence I am not called upon to decide that aspect of the case."

In the end the petition was dismissed and the Commissioner directed the payment of Rs. 50 to the respondent by the petitioner towards the costs.—A.P.

EPIC STORY OF WAIFS TURNING GOOD

MRS. FIROZA NARIELWALA APPEALS FOR FUNDS FOR B. J. CHILDREN'S HOME AT MATUNGA

Mrs. Firoza Narielwala gave a radio talk on "Children of the Poor". In the course of her talk she said:—

In a recent talk Mrs. Blackwell described how self-reliant little Indian boys and girls, whose home conditions were unhappy, would sometimes break away from home, get into a train of which they perhaps did not know the destination, and eventually find their way to one of India's big cities. I am sure that most of those who heard Mrs. Blackwell's talk wished she would tell us something further about what happened to such waifs and strays. She gave us a hint that many very interesting stories of such children could be found in the records of an Institution which exists in Bombay to help just such cases. This Institution is the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India at Matunga, and I have been privileged to see recently some of the work carried out by the Society.

As we hear these stories of poor children whom fate has battered until the kindly protecting wing of the S. P. C. has been spread above them, we are compelled to wonder what becomes of the other poor children whose lives are equally unhappy, and who cannot receive the help of the S. P. C. because the Society does not know about them, and indeed could not afford to help them all, even if it did know. Social workers who know the slums and by-ways of our great city tell us that there are very many such poor children whose lives could be turned into happy lives and who could be trained to be good and useful citizens. Unfortunately, the S. P. C. is not a wealthy Society. In fact, it is a very poor Society and its work is hampered to a heart-breaking degree by that most crippling of all complaints, lack of Rupees, annas, pies.

WORK OF SOCIETY

This year the S. P. C. celebrates its twenty-first birthday. It is making the occasion an opportunity for a real attempt to put its work on a sound financial basis. Won't you help in this work which is for the benefit of little children of all castes and creeds? The Society is responsible for the running of a delightful Home at Matunga, and it is at this Home that the children whom I have been telling you about are comfortably housed and cherished. It was named after a generous benefactor, the late Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who kindly gave the plot of land, but funds had to be found for the buildings and the running expenses, and the Society is urgently in need of money to extend the good work, as children constantly have to be turned away for want of space and money. The Home at present gives shelter, food, clothing and the priceless gift of education, and vocational training to more than 200 children, ranging in age from 4 to 16 years, and they are freely admitted to all the Municipal schools and also to some of the High Schools.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

If the many little waifs and strays whose lives are being wasted and ruined in the slums of Bombay, and many of whom are being exploited shamefully by those whom callousness or poverty has rendered unscrupulous, could speak to you, I think they would make to you a really moving appeal for the S. P. C. Won't you imagine their pitiful plea and send your donations to help in the blessed work of the Society?

Please believe me when I say that no contribution will be regarded as too small. You can be sure that every anna you give will be spent wisely and well on behalf of the children which it is the Society's privilege to look after and care for in the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home.

May I make to you personally a very heartfelt plea for your generosity? Please send your subscriptions to the Secretary, the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, C/o the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home, King's Circle, Matunga Bombay, and ear-mark them for the Home I will repeat that address: The Secretary, the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, C/o the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home, King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay

PRINCESS-FILM ACTRESS TO WED

Noel Coward's Business Manager As Bridegroom

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

Mr. John C. Wilson, Mr. Noel Coward's business manager, has filed a notice at the town hall of Fairfield, Connecticut, of his intention to marry Princess Natalie Paley daughter of the late Grand Duke Paul of Russia

Mr. Wilson announced that Mr. Noel Coward might go to the United States for the wedding which will take place early in September

The Princess appeared with Katherine Hepburn in the film version of Compton Mackenzie's novel "Sylvia Scarlet".—Reuter.

MEDITERRANEAN PIRACY

(Continued from Page 6.)

merce openly, and so have the planes that she and Germany supply to Franco.

But when London and Paris try to devise an effective scheme to deal with this versatile piracy it appears that there is no authority that can enforce it.

They have no legal power to order the submarines of other Powers to stay in port. Failing everyone's consent, only a supreme international authority could take such action with right and the law on its side. But these law-abiding Powers between them maimed the League.

Ghost At Geneva

It may now dawn on the admirals and the Foreign Office that there is a case, even from the standpoint of order and safety in a capitalist world, for the existence of some such international authority as the ghost that haunts Geneva.

It might have spared them considerable trouble had they fostered its prestige both in Spain and the Far East. If for lack of it they have to drop their submarine scheme, they may now have to fall back on the costly and troublesome substitute of a system of convoys.

That would be better than nothing. It would reduce the number of these incidents. It would ensure that the Spanish Republic shall not be destroyed by a piratical blockade aimed at her supplies of oil and wheat.

But who among us fails in his inner mind, to realise that little devices of this kind are only tinkering with the shifting details of this problem?

If Mussolini fails to destroy the Republic with submarines he will find another way.

Since he boasted in official orders of the day that his troops under their 13 generals non-intervened triumphantly by taking Santander, his prestige is as heavily involved as it was when he sent his armies to Abyssinia.

If he could not stop then when Mr. Eden threatened, he cannot stop now, because Mr. Eden coos.

Forbid The War!

If there is no international authority that can keep order, civilisation must invent one, or perish.

We have all read with edification the appeal of the Trade Union Congress to the League for action. That is a rather more tuneful note than it struck last year.

But in such a crisis as this is it realistic to rely on this League? How many Fascist Powers sit within it?

There is Italy on the doorstep, half in half out, and then Poland, Jugoslavia, Greece, Portugal, Austria, Albania and several South American States.

The least of them could destroy the unanimity requisite for any effective decision at Geneva.

By all means let the framework and procedure of the League be used, if that is feasible, which I doubt. But swift and adequate action can be taken only by Britain, France and Russia in close co-operation, and it is the two former who must lead.

With or without the League, they must do what groups of Powers have done often enough before in history. They must assume authority to preserve civilisation.

But that means, in plain English, that they must take it at last on themselves to forbid the Fascist Powers to wage this furtive war, whether on land or at sea.

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NEGOTIATION COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Threatened Strike Of Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Workers

CALCUTTA: September 20.

Resolutions urging the Government to bring about a settlement of the dispute between the Electric Supply Corporation and the workers and appealing to the workers to abandon their idea of a strike till all means of remedying their grievances were exhausted, were passed unanimously at a public meeting convened this evening to discuss the grave situation arising out of the threatened strike.

Mr Santosh Kumar Bose, formerly Mayor of Calcutta, presided.

The meeting appointed a negotiation Committee with Mr Sanatkumar Roy Chowdhury, Mayor of Calcutta as Chairman.—A. P.

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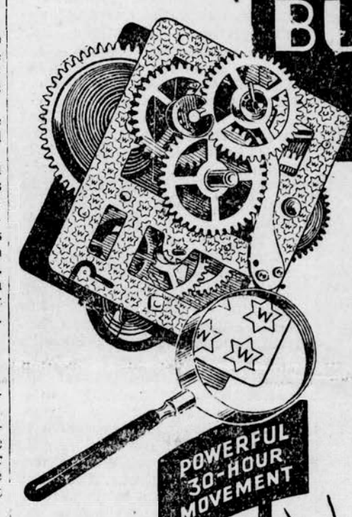

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KASHMIR GOVT. WITHDRAWS PUNITIVE POLICE

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

Official intimation received from Jammu states that the punitive police imposed in connection with the recent disturbances has been withdrawn. The Kashmir Government is prepared to release the prisoners if they tender apology failing which they have to undergo the full term of imprisonment.

The fifth session of the All-India State Women's Conference will be held at Shahapur (Sangli) on October 21, 22 and 23.

PROCESSION ATTACKED

NAGPUR, Sept. 21.

A Ganapati procession was attacked last evening by about twenty Muslims in front of a mosque in Akot, Akola district, Berar, according to news received here. Later some stones were also thrown at the processionists, but the Hindus observed remarkable restraint.

An excited and threatening Muslim crowd, numbering about 300, eventually disappeared from various points along the route of the procession without the use of force. Four Muslims have been arrested.—A. P.

Rescues His Baby from the Clutches of Bronchitis

New Vaporizing Ointment Avoids Internal "Dosing", Brings Quick Relief

His baby daughter stricken with bronchitis, Mr. M. S. P., of Pakhoke, Ludhiana, took prompt steps. "I rubbed her with Vicks VapoRub," he says, "and let her breathe its medicated vapours. After the first treatment she felt better—now she's altogether well. VapoRub should be on hand in every household."

Even bronchitis, and those deep chest colds that children get, yield quickly to the prompt action of Vicks VapoRub—the remarkable new remedy for colds. There is nothing to swallow, nothing to upset the child's stomach as too much "dosing" often does. All you do is rub this pleasant vaporizing ointment on the throat and chest at bedtime.

Acts Instantly—Two Ways at Once

Almost before you finish rubbing, there is a comfortable tingle on the little one's chest as VapoRub begins to act direct through the skin like a poultice. At the same time, warmed by the body, VapoRub releases medicated vapours which are breathed in for hours, *18 times a minute*, direct to the irritated air-passages of the nose, throat, and chest.

This combined poultice and vapour action makes the child feel better right away as it starts to soothe irritation, loosen phlegm, relieve coughing, and break up congestion. With the breathing easier, the little patient soon drops off to restful sleep. And while he sleeps, VapoRub goes on working hour after hour. By morning, almost always, the worst of the cold is over. Even grown-ups' colds yield quickly to VapoRub's powerful double action.

Chest Colds Rub well over throat and chest **VICKS** VapoRub

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KEEP YOUR BREATH SWEET—PURE

GARGLE **LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC** FULL STRENGTH

Corrects bad breath ... protects health too.
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Soothes Skin irritations

"Commendable Policy" Of Bombay Cabinet

Sir Chunilal Mehta Welcomes Mr. Morarji's Plans

Working Of Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank During Last Year

"Long term finance will probably be required by owners of land, assisted by Government expert engineering advice, and such finances can, I believe, be readily found by either the Land Mortgage Bank or even the Provincial Co-operative Bank, if they are assured as they can be, that the schemes will be profitable" said Sir Chunilal V. Mehta presiding over the twenty-sixth annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., held at their office at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Tuesday.

The contemplated legislation and action of the Bombay Government as shadowed by the statement of the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, in regard to various matters closely affecting agriculture and to various schemes for the betterment of the cultivators were regarded as "extremely commendable" by the Chairman

Sir Chunilal Mehta, it should be noted, has previously held the post of Excise Minister and Finance and Revenue Member in the Bombay Government under the Montague Constitution.

After the adoption of the annual report, the following office-bearers were elected:—

Messrs S. P. Pandit, K. M. Thakore, S. N. Jamdar, K. V. Vichare, A. P. Kulkarni, D. W. Raut, S. S. Malimath, V. P. Varde, Sir C. V. Mehta, Principal M. L. Tannan, Messrs R. G. Saraiya, B. R. Jadhav, R. V. Vandekar and V. L. Mehta.

The Board was authorised to co-opt another Director.

The proposal to amend the rule governing the election of directors representing Central Banks, Urban Banks and Agricultural Societies from taking place every year into one of every alternate year was carried by large majority after discussion.

The Chairman in the course of his speech said:—

"The year was, in many respects, an eventful one. The Bank completed 25 years of its working on 11th October 1936, but as explained to the members at the last annual general meeting it was not thought desirable to have a celebration of the Silver Jubilee in view of the famine and scarcity conditions that prevailed, at the time, in several districts of the Presidency.

FINANCIAL WORKING

The Directors' Report, reference is made to the main features of the financial working of the Bank during the year that has ended. There was a decline in the deposits from societies due to the greater use that the central and urban banks were able to make of funds within the movement. At the bank too there was a slightly larger demand for money and the figure of loans and credits rose during the year. While a somewhat larger proportion of the Bank's funds was invested with the co-operative movement, it is a matter for satisfaction that the proportion of our liquid resources continues to be high. Of our total deposit liabilities 40.07 per cent. were invested in cash and short term deposits with approved banks, while 36.82 per cent. were invested in Government securities and other authorized Trustee Securities.

At the same time, I should like to observe that our scale of earnings can increase only when we are able to utilize funds in the movement itself on a more extensive scale than at present. For lack of progress in this direction the profits, in the past year, do not show a corresponding increase. On the contrary, they are lower than in the previous year. The main reason was that the maximum rate of interest charged on loans to ordinary societies was brought down, at the commencement of the year, from 8 per cent. to 7 per cent. and the minimum rate was also reduced from 6 1/2 per cent. to 6 per cent. The rates of interest on the old outstandings of the Deccan canal societies continued to be 4 per cent. while no interest was earned on the outstandings from societies in liquidation, the figure for which increased, unfortunately by Rs. 1 1/4 lakh to nearly 18 lakhs.

HAVOC OF SCARCITY

The scarcity conditions that prevailed in parts of the West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Nasik and Panch Mahals districts retarded the work of improvement of societies in these districts and recoveries were poorer than in the previous year. Conditions were particularly unsatisfactory in the Bhil tract of the Broach and Panch Mahals district where the distress was acute and where larger numbers of the population had to resort to the relief works opened by Government and the local bodies.

In all these areas, special arrangements had to be devised for meeting the urgent needs of members of agricultural societies first to tide over the distress that was evident after the failure of the rains last year and later on for the fresh agricultural operations of the current season. These special loans for famine relief purposes were issued at the reduced rate of 5 per cent. to all societies.

Another group of societies which also occasioned concern, again, were those in the Deccan canal tract. The prices of gul dropped further in the last season and the rates obtained compared unfavourably with the pre-war position. The situation in these areas is being handled as tactfully as is possible, and the maximum possible relief is being afforded consistent with the Bank's financial responsibilities

CONGRATULATIONS TO BOMBAY CABINET

Since the speech was written I was glad to notice in to-day's papers a statement of the intentions of the Hon. Revenue Minister, which appears to be authoritative, that he is contemplating legislation and action in regard to various matters closely affecting agriculture and in regard to various schemes for the betterment of cultivation. The consolidation of holdings, the prevention of fragmentation, the supply of pure seed and better manure and the intention to bring home more closely to the knowledge of the cultivators the results of agricultural research are all extremely important and extremely commendable schemes and I wish to congratulate the Bombay Government on the earnestness with which they appear to tackle these very important subjects. I have no hesitation in saying that even looked at from the somewhat restricted point of view of co-operation the future and the well-being of the co-operative movement depends upon a healthy state of cultivation and an increased productive capacity of the land.

TAHL BUILDING IN DECCAN

If I may venture to make some suggestions, in addition to the schemes proposed to be tackled by Government the following may well form an important part of their programme. In my view the improvement of individual fields is almost as important as anything else not only to enable the cultivator to take out a large quantity of produce from the land but, by conserving such moisture as the rains allow also to act as a safeguard against the occurrence of scarcity, such as we had last year. Certain parts of the Central and Southern Division lend themselves admirably to this method of land improvement and indeed urgently call for same. Tahl building in individual fields and also co-operatively whether by agreement or by legislation seems to me not only a necessary but a profitable improvement which is urgently called for in such places as Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.

SMALL IRRIGATION WORKS

In addition minor irrigation schemes by means of bunds and the utilization of small streams would also be a profitable investment and, where successful, would enable the cultivator to grow the more paying irrigated crops and in addition to supply a method of all year-round employment for which we all are searching. So far as I remember several schemes in various districts of this nature are already worked out and prepared and are ripe for execution and I trust that Government will find a way of putting them into operation. I would also make bold to say that these schemes are not likely to cost Government a great deal of money except the provision of expert staff and that they are worth-while pursuing only if they can be found to be economically profitable. Long term finance will probably be required by owners of land, assisted by Government expert engineering advice, and such finance can, I believe, be readily found by either the Land Mortgage Bank or even the Provincial Co-operative Bank if they are assured, as they can be, that the schemes will be profitable.

RECOVERY PROCESSES

The statement mentions that in contemplating the revision of the Land Revenue Code Government propose to aim at relaxing considerably the severity of the process of recovery. While the power may exist in the Act, I think it has been the usual experience that the severity or otherwise depends largely upon the vagaries of the individual officer and under certain circumstances the fair application of the law is overlooked especially in times of strife and stress like that of the last Civil Disobedience struggle. But so far as the case of the Co-operative Societies is concerned I should loathe to see the process either unduly slackened or made too dilatory, especially the latter. I have no hesitation in saying that our experience of so many years has shown conclusively that nothing is more harmful to the proper working of societies than the undue delay in the execution of the awards and coercive measures sanctioned by law.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS

Closely bound up with Agricultural Improvement is the question of the heavy indebtedness of the cultivators. The statement says that Government propose to tackle this problem and it is gratifying to note that they propose to utilize the agency of the Land Mortgage Bank in dealing with this question. With regard to debt conciliation Government have already stated that the problem is beset with many difficulties and I have no doubt that the action, if any, that Government may decide to take will be after very serious consideration.

CO-OPERATIVE DEBTS

I must, however, point out the special consideration that is due to the debts in and of Co-operative Societies. These are not debts incurred at the instance of any outsider and they are all acquired and sanctioned by the members of co-operative societies by agreement among themselves, and it would scarcely be justifiable to apply to them the consideration that may well justify treatment of the Sowcars. It should be a cardinal principle of co-operative societies that debts are not acquired light-heartedly and that when acquired the obligations must be as strictly fulfilled as far as circumstances will allow. It is a matter of great gratification that in spite of the very acute depression and the continued catastrophic fall in prices the societies have been able to stand up so well up to the present. I am not asking for any assistance for the Banks, such assistance as may be required should be made available to the primary societies themselves. I commend these suggestions to the careful consideration of Government.

You will have seen from the Report that the Directors propose to make a suitable contribution out of the profits that are to be carried forward to the Lalubhai Samaldas Memorial Fund to commemorate his outstanding services to the co-operative movement. I have no doubt we have your full support for this proposal.

After the Directors' Report was published we had the sad news of the death of one of our oldest colleagues Mr. Madhowjee Damodhar Thackersey. We mourn Mr. Madhowjee's loss along with various other institutions with which he was connected and on your behalf I shall convey to his family our deep sense of sorrow.

PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR GIRLS

Experts To Meet In Simla

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

It is understood that the Girls Primary Schools Curriculum Sub-Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education meets here on September 27 and 28. The Sub-Committee consists of Lady Grigg, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mr R. M. Statham, Begum Shah Nawaz, Mr. Syampershad Mukarji and the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

In addition other members interested in and competent to give advice on the subject will be co-opted for this meeting. The Sub-Committee will go into the subject of a suitable curriculum for girls of Primary Schools in India and its recommendations in due course will be placed before the Central Advisory Board of Education in its meeting in January, 1938.

Possibilities Of Amateur Cinematography

Vast Technical And Educational Fields

At a meeting of the Amateur Cine Society of India, H. H. the Maharana of Dharampur in declaring open the new headquarters of the Society discussed the possibilities of amateur cinematography. The following are extracts from his speech:—

For no modern intelligence could for a moment doubt the infinite possibilities of national service which the cine amateurs can render, if they so determine. It is with this conviction that I consented to accept the life membership of your and now my society as well. Although circumstances might not perhaps permit me personally to be as live and active a member as I would wish to be, it is my hope as your first Patron and colleague that you would help me through this Society to render all the assistance I could to other amateurs. That is, I believe, the reason for the honour you have offered me this evening.

More than any other single existing group that we know of, the cine amateurs' work is, in the first place, clearly educative in the widest and the highest sense of the term. In a land mostly illiterate as ours, pictures naturally mean and convey more effectively than letters. One can easily realise what great service it would be if the language and the dynamic power of the pictures could be employed for social welfare, urban uplift and rural reconstruction.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

It is true that the cine amateurs of the Society might find themselves, rightly busy for some years with acquiring and developing technical skill, laboratory processes and with the collection, rightly again, of the necessary accessories and tools. At that stage, and as such, the Society would be the training ground for many ambitious youths who would get the preliminary knowledge, information and skill that would enable them to take up their profession of cine technicians with greater confidence and economy of means. No one who has known or studied the need and shortcomings of the Indian studios would be prepared to challenge the necessity of the technical instruction or of the training ground. It is a pity that, despite the rapidly growing cinema industry, we, in India, should be left so poorly equipped, if eqipped at all, with the necessary technical facilities, resources and technical institutions.

Even at that stage, and as busy merely with technical problems, members of the Society can be of great help in compiling the innumerable nationally and socially valuable subjects that demand what may be called documentary treatment.

EDUCATION AND NEWS PICTURES

The series of lectures which the Society has already initiated is clearly indicative of the atmosphere of work with which the members of the Society have surrounded themselves.

There are two ways in which, it has been suggested, the Cine Amateurs can come into helpful contact with the wider public. First the cine amateurs could do so by means of their educational pictures. Secondly, the cine amateurs can secure for themselves public attention by what may be called news reels. Of the two ways, the news reel, permit me to observe, is the simpler, better and more effective way. If I might so recommend, I would therefore suggest that the cine amateurs should, in the beginning, concentrate their attention on the news reels. The subject of "Educationals" is apparently vast, complicated and would entangle the amateur into difficulties it would be not easy for him to overcome

WORKSHOP AND PROJECTION ROOM

The idea of providing a workshop and a small projection theatre for the use of members and their friends as well as the idea of building up gradually a library for circulating films amongst the members including for the purpose the best film by the members themselves—these are projects that are eminently practical and immensely helpful to the cine amateur. I think and hope that it will not be long, however, before the Society will soon proceed towards those regions of experiment and enterprise—the most valuable assets of the amateurs—inaccessible to, if not entirely inconceivable by, commercially-minded and almost invariably narrowly circumscribed professionals. The regions of technical experiments are practically infinite and are open to all those who are earnest in their devotion to the science of cinematography, all those who will remember what an inspiration it is to read the biographic description of the heroic struggles against inconceivable odds and seemingly impossible and insurmountable obstacles of the pioneers of scientific advancement, inventors and technical craftsmen. They were at one time only amateurs and, subsequently, proudly so. The regions of artistic enterprise are equally infinite and are equally open to all earnestly urged to recreate the world in terms of the beauty of unsullied humanity, in terms of power and hope for dejected humanity. And, the movie camera artist, like all creative artistes, is an ever growing amateur.

AMATEURS' INDEPENDENT JOURNAL

Neither these ideas nor these objectives would be as effective and wide-spread, as I am sure you would desire them to be, if our efforts and our ideas and information remain unrecorded. May I, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting that the Society should, as early as it could do so, undertake the publication of an independent journal unambiguously, solely and specifically planned to meet the distinct needs and aspirations of the "amateurs"—its policy to be broad-based on the ideas of the popular services and the advance of the science and art of cinematography we have been this evening contemplating.

Imperial Airway's flying boat "Centaurus" which left Alexandria on September 18 piloted by Capt. Alger on a survey flight, arrived in Karachi on September 20. The "Centaurus" is expected to return to Alexandra on September 23.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

ROBBED OF SLEEP BY RHEUMATISM

Her Back Felt as if it Would Break

A FEW WEEKS OF KRUSCHEN—NO PAIN NOW

A woman's gratitude at being rid of "such dreadful pains" caused her to write this letter:—

"I used to have such dreadful pains in my knees, ankles and shoulders, to say nothing of my back, which used to feel as though it would break. I had no peace, especially at night, but since taking Kruschen Salts for a few weeks only, I feel a different woman, thank goodness. I have no pains now. I feel much brighter and better in every way, and so shall continue with Kruschen regularly."—(Mrs.) M. H.

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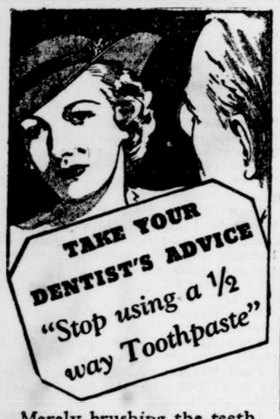

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Thorough Overhaul Is The Only Remedy

Reorganise Medical Relief And Education In Presidency

BOMBAY ASSOCIATIONS' MEMORANDUM TO HEALTH MINISTER

The following is the concluding instalment of the Memorandum from the representatives of the Indian Medical Association, Bombay Branch, the Medical Association, Bombay North and the Bombay Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society, Bombay, to Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health of the Government of Bombay.

The first four instalments appeared in the issues of the "Chronicle," dated September 1, 2, 3 and 18.

Medical Education

MEDICAL SCHOOLS AND THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE

It would not be out of place to refer here to the subject of medical education. We put forward no detailed suggestions in this memorandum, except a hope that a very early action will be taken in improving the standard of medical education imparted to those taking up the license examination in the Government Medical Schools. Not only is necessary to lengthen the course of study for the License diploma, particularly in the clinical subjects, but it is highly essential that the schools should have better qualified and experienced teachers.

It came recently to the knowledge from some of us that an officer of the B. J. Medical School at Ahmedabad, who held the diploma of L.C.P.S. and who had served in the Pathological Department of that school was appointed as Lecturer in Medicine without any previous experience in the teaching of this subject; and without having previously held any charge of clinical beds. If the quality of medical education imparted in the schools under Government control is to improve, such appointments should never be made, for however short a time it might be.

AVOID SUCH BLUNDERS

The other day we had the very objectionable experience of the Professor of Mid-wifery being appointed Superintendent of the Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital. We would strongly urge you to instruct the Surgeon-General not to perpetrate such blunders in future.

We would like in this connection to draw your attention to the Reports of the Inspection of the Grant Medical College and of the Hospitals attached to it, by the Triennial Inspection Committee of the University of Bombay. Though much has been done for the improvement of clinical and scientific teaching of students at these institutions, much leeway has yet to be made, and we trust it would be possible for the Government to make adequate grants for the improvements necessary to be made in the Grant Medical College, as also in the hospitals attached to it, as pointed out by the Inspection Committee.

NEED OF FULL-TIME ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

It may not be out of place to state here that for the seven separate hospitals that constitute the Sir J. J. group of Hospitals, there are at present three distinct Superintendents, which makes the working of this group uneconomical and difficult. If a single Medical Superintendent is appointed as an administrative officer in charge of all the hospitals in this group, there would be more uniform control over them. The arrangement will be economical, and what is also equally important the professorial staff will be freed from administrative duties and to that extent there will be an improvement in teaching.

Such an officer should not be a member of the Indian Medical Service. He should be an experienced Indian professional man of some standing. He should be engaged on long term basis and paid sufficiently to prevent him from engaging in private practice of any kind. He should be resident on the premises and have complete control over the general administration of the Hospital, the purchase of stores, medicines, instruments, and equipment etc. for the Hospital. He should also supervise generally the duties of the Honorary and stipendiary staff.

POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH.

The great need of the Presidency is a proper organisation of post-graduate teaching in Medicine. We are woefully backward in this respect. We do hope that it would be possible for Government to enquire into this matter in co-operation with the University of Bombay, and the authorities of the two medical colleges, and the hospitals associated therewith. Bombay is also very backward in medical research, compared to the sister Province of Bengal. Unless Government give their earnest consideration to this important question, and make liberal grants for the purpose, not much progress is likely to be made in this direction.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SCHOOL CLINICS.

We are glad to note that the Ministry has under consideration the question of Physical culture. We also hope that the question of the medical inspection and the nutrition of the school children, and the organisation of school clinics for the treatment of children requiring medical aid will be taken up along with that of their physical instruction under the care of the Public Health Department.

SICKNESS INSURANCE.

The question of Sickness Insurance is a very important one. We do not desire to dilate on it in this representation. We hope the Ministry will be able to give their early attention to this problem. We shall rest content with saying that the co-operation of the medical profession will be at the disposal of Government whenever they think of taking up this subject, which we trust they will soon take in hand. We hope that in any preliminary enquiry that Government may take up on this subject, they will arrange for the representatives of the medical profession on such a Committee.

NEED FOR OVERHAUL.

In conclusion, we would beg to add that though some of the matters dealt with in this representation may seem to be points of detail only, they involve considerable and important principles of national policy, and that is our sole excuse for incorporating them in this submission. They are illustrations, in most cases, of the handicap this Province suffers from, and serve to illustrate the reaction upon the public weal of their presence. It is needless to add that the mainspring of this representation lies in the desire to reorganise the entire Public Health Service and medical Relief in this Province on sound economical, progressive and popular lines. We have no doubt any scheme of comprehensive reform of these vital nation-building matters, which you and your colleagues may deem essential to consider, formulate and carry out, will meet with instant response from every quarter and in every strata of society. So far as the Indian medical profession is concerned, we make bold to add that the wholehearted and unhesitating support and co-operation of the profession, will be at your service.

"Monstrous Corruption Of Marxist-Leninist Classics"

STALIN'S PURGE EXTENDS TO MONGOLIAN REPUBLIC

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail).

Stalin's purge has now reached the "autonomous Buriat-Mongolian Republic," which lies between lake Baikal and the frontier between the Soviet and other Mongolia.

The "Pravda" accuses the Buriat-Mongolian Government of spreading Pan-Mongolian ideas and tolerating among its leaders Japanese spies and other counter-revolutionary nationalists.

Vandanoff, the Secretary of the Central Executive Committee, is proscribed as a wrecker Nationalist, and Verkhodubeff, the Head of the Industrial Department, as a Trotsky-Japanese spy.

Similar charges are brought against the heads of the Commissariat for Education, the Institute of Culture, the Union of Writers, the State Publishing House and the Party organ, the Buriat-Mongolian "Pravda." As usual these local Government chiefs are accused of ruining the collective farms and even of infecting the collectivised and State-owned herds by the orders of their masters the Japanese Intelligence Service.

But, seemingly the more satisfying charge against them is that "they monstrously corrupted the classics of Marxism-Leninism" in their Mongolian translations.

It is alleged that he infused them with Pan-Mongolian propaganda and Laimaistic doctrines, and wrote articles to prove the similarity between Communism and Buddhism.

Four veterinary surgeons at Salek, in the Black Sea grain belt, have been sentenced to death on a charge of maliciously "infecting local herbs with foot-and-mouth disease and cattle plague. Four "Counter-revolutionary wreckers" including the Secretary of the Regional Party Committee, have been sentenced to death at Gaisin in the Kharkoff belt, and several similar trials are proceeding.—United Press.

UKRAINE PREMIER KILLS HIMSELF

Entangled With Trotskyists?

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The "Daily Telegraph" Special Correspondent writes from Moscow:—

Panas Lubchenko, the Premier of the Ukraine, the man who once defied Herr Hitler, has killed himself at Kieff.

Stalin's great purge has now cleared the government of all the Soviet Republics from Minsk, the capital of White Russia, on the Polish frontier—where it began with the suicide of the President and the arrest of the Premier—to Stalinabad, capital of Tadjikistan, in the Pamirs.

Lubchenko was regarded as a brilliant young Bolshevik statesman and a staunch supporter of Stalin. As recently as July 9, I saw him sitting close to Stalin in the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee when the new electoral law was finally adopted.

At an "Extraordinary Soviet Congress," which met at the end of November to approve the new Constitution, Lubchenko—one of Russia's best orators—speaking immediately after Stalin, caused a European sensation by the jingoistic violence with which he defied Herr Hitler and clamoured for Trotskyist blood.

"Adolf Hitler shall not see our garden of the Ukraine," he shouted and added "for the Trotskyist agents and the Gestapo, there is only one sentence—physical annihilation."

Now we are quickly told in "Izvestia," announcing his suicide that he was entangled with the Trotskyists.

After a single day court-martial in secret 10 more so-called Trotskyists were shot at Leningrad for "committing a number of wrecking diversionist acts in the Red Dawn Factory, wounding and disabling workers and preparing the mass murder of munition workers.—United Press.

CHINESE IN BURMA HELP NANKING

RANGOON, (By Air Mail).

The Chinese in Burma are keenly watching the developments of Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Meanwhile in response to national call the Burma Chinese have sent about two lakhs of rupees to the Nanking Government to relieve the sufferings of the distressed civilians and wounded. This sum comprises a contribution of Rs. 85,000 from the Chinese National Calamity Relief Society of Burma, Rangoon and an aggregate contribution of Rs. 1,00,000 from the Chinese nationals residing in various parts of Burma.

The Chinese National Calamity Society of Burma is sending another contribution of Rs. 1,70,000 to Nanking.

Chinese women who are unable to make cash contributions are willingly offering their gold or silver trinkets and other articles of jewellery while Chinese school boys are resolutely sacrificing their daily tiffin allowances.

The collection is continuing.—A. P..

All old licensed stall holders of all mutton markets in Hubli struck work yesterday in protest against the Hubli Municipal Council's alleged unjust arbitrary action in letting out three stalls outside the market to new vendors by private contract.

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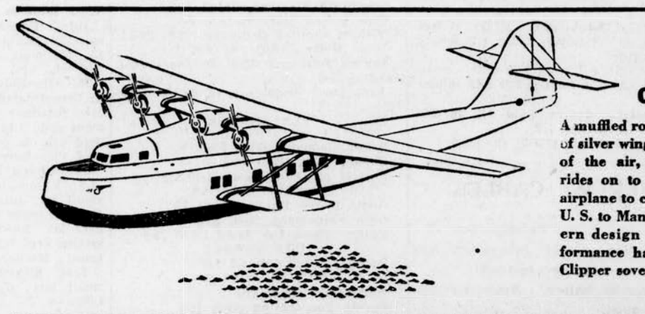

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A muffled roar of engines, a flash of silver wings, and the great ship of the air, the China Clipper, rides on to triumph! The first airplane to cross the Pacific from U. S. to Manila! Speed . . . modern design . . . perfect performance have made the China Clipper sovereign of the air.

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It is this mechanical perfection, this insistence upon excellence, that sets the Parker apart from all other pens — has made it marvelously successful where others lamentably fail.

You do well to demand—and Parker alone gives all these features to you — the following: 102% more ink; *full-view* ink supply so that you can tell when to refill; scratch-proof point of gold and platinum; great beauty of design; and a guarantee that the pen *will be mechanically perfect as long as you use it!*

Stand out firmly for the Vacumatic, if any one wants you to choose differently — to accept a cheap pen that is sure to cause trouble. You are entitled to all that skill and science can give you for your money. At all good stores.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 2 POINTS DOWN

Silver Unchanged And Wheat Steady

BOMBAY, Sept 21

On Tuesday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET
New York cotton was early very steady on scattered and foreign buying. The closing tone was quiet.

SILVER UNCHANGED
London gold was steady and silver unchanged.

WHEAT STEADY
Wheat was steady. Base metals and Jute were better.

SECURITIES QUIET BUT STEADY
The London Stock Exchange generally displayed improved sentiment on the cessation of recent selling. Giltedged securities continued quiet but steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1937
New York, Sept 21

Previous closing	8.63
To-day's opening	8.63
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	8.61
Difference	—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938
Liverpool, Sept 21

Previous closing	5.15
To-day's opening	5.14
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	5.13
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 183

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 21

Cotton showed steadiness following better Liverpool cables but favourable weather cables restricted demand.

Trading in December commenced at 8.63 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. Prices kept steady on better Liverpool cables and scattered trade and foreign buying while later on renewed buying December further rose to 8.65 but the demand thereafter slowed down although the market offered good resistance.

New York cotton finally closed at 8.61 with a decline of 2 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 21

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (8.81/8.80) 8.73/8.72
October (8.70/8.70) 8.63/8.63
December (8.75/8.74) 8.67/8.67

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 21

American October (5.09) 5.07
American December (5.14) 5.12
Sakels November (7.07) 7.11
Sakels January (7.23) 7.27

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept 21

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 183-10 and Rs. 183-2 at night. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 183-2.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept 21

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-0
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8 3/4) 1-8 3/4

JUTE

New Crop September October (£20 1/2 buyers) £20 11/16 sellers
Dunlop September (£22 1/2) £22 1/2 sellers
Lightning September (£21 1/2) £21 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (8 7/8 buyers) 8 7/8 buyers
Forward July September (9 paid and sellers) January March 9 1/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay September October (£14 7/8 sellers) £14 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata September (£15 5/16 sellers) £15 5/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata September (£13 1/2 sellers) £13 7/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£13 11/16 sellers) £13 3/8 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 21

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 105 and December 104 1/2. The market was quiet in the absence of important demand with favourable crop advices from Argentine and Australia restricting activity but later prices displayed better tendency on scattered support.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 21

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.04 7/8. Prices advanced on better demand from mills and outside interests buying influenced by steadiness of outsdie markets with September rising to 1.05 3/4.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, Sept 21

Previous closing	4.95 11/16
To-day's opening	4.95 3/4
To-day's closing	4.95 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.
London, Sept 21

Previous closing	4.95.75
To-day's opening	4.95.65
To-day's closing	4.95.62

FRANC RATE
London, Sept 21

Previous closing	146.65
To-day's opening	146.62
To-day's closing	144.93

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 21

London exchanges opened at 4.95.63 and then eased to 4.95.57 on some selling but subsequently rallied on local support to 4.95.62.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.95.62.

Franc opened at 146.64 and then improved to 146.53 on scattered buying with the rate thereafter ruling steady.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 144.93.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay 1-8 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.065) 11.035
New York on Bombay (37.48) 37.47
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/8) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (94.17) 94.18
London on Shanghai (1-2 15/32) 1-2 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—
Tin (£257 3/4 buyers £258 sellers. Easy) £260 1/4 buyers £260 1/2 sellers. Very steady.
Lead (£19 7/8 buyers £20 sellers. Irregular) £20 3/16 buyers £20 5/16 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£56 1/2 to £58 1/2) £56 1/2 to £58 1/2
Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) sh. 107-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept 21

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"No special feature. Business small. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Sept 21	
Spot	(19 13/16d.)	19 13/16d.
Forward	(19 11/16d.)	19 11/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 21
Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-2) £7-0-3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Sept 21

Liverpool Wheat October closed at 105 7/8 as against the previous closing at 104 3/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept 21

Wheat January	5 10 9
Wheat May	5 6 3
Linseed May	8 4 3

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept 21

Silver ready	50 15	0
Silver 1st settlement Bhadarva	50 15	0
Silver 2nd settlement Asho	51 1	6
Gold ready	34 11	9
Gold 1st settlement Bhadarva	34 11	9
Gold 2nd settlement Asho	34 10	9
Sovereigns	22 2	3

WOOL SALES

London, Sept 21

There was active competition in moderate selection chiefly from home-trade.

Greasy lower 1-0
Greasy higher 1-5 1/2
Scoured lower 1-3
Scoured higher 2-6

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept 21

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 96-13-0 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was the same with practically no fluctuations worth noting during the sessions.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept 21

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £91 5/8 as against the previous closing at £91 1/2.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept 21
2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£97 1/2) £97 1/2
3 per cent Indian (£91 1/2) £91 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£107 7/8) £107 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£73 3/4) £73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£99 3/8) £99 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£108 3/8) £106 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 3/4) £110 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 3/8) £100 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 7/8) £108

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 21
2-30 p.m.

Markets generally showed brighter sentiment on the cessation of recent selling. Home industrials were better. Internationals and oil shares were firmer. Kaffirs were steady.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (148-9) 150-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (65-10 1/2) 63-9
Hydro Electric (£6 1/4) £6 1/4
Musical Industries (19-9) 19-9
Princhin Johnson (41-3) 40-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (36-6 ex div) 37-3
Woolsworth Ordinary (67-0) 66-0
Realisation 1930 (£93) £93 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (33-0) 33-0
Unilever Ordinary (38-1 1/2) 37-9
Ford Motors (26-9) 25-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£74 1/2) £74 1/2
British American Tobacco (110-0) 110-0
Carreas A (£8 1/4) £8 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (143-1 1/2) 143-1 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (29-9) 29-9
Distillers (105-10 1/2) 105-1 1/2
Bredfords Dyers (£7 1/8) £6 7/8
British Celanese (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
J and P Coates Ordinary (45-0) 45-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-3) 51-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-6) 8-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (23-6) 28-6
Inter Nickels (£52 3/4) £54 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (75-0 ex div) 75-0
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (21-6) 21-6
Donaro Teas (46-3) 46-3
Empire of India (32-6) 31-10 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (35-0) 34-3
Gule Kelampong (35-0) 33-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (34-6) 34-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (52-6) 51-3
Burma Corporation (16-0) 16-0
Rio Tintos (£18) £18
East Rand Proprietors (55-0) 55-0
Rand Mines (£6 7/8) £7

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£12 1/2) £12 1/2
Association Portland Cement (87-6) 86-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (115-0) 115-0
Sub Nigel (£9 7/8) £9 7/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 28-9
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (46-10 1/2) 45-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (80-0) 80-0
Burma Oil (121-3) 121-3
Musical Eagle (13-4 1/2) 13-10 1/2
Shell Transport (100-0) 102-6
Royal Dutch (£41 1/2) £42 5/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£63 1/2) £64
L and S Ordinary (£30 1/4) £30 1/4
L N E R Defd (£4 7/8) £4 7/8
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£21 1/4) £21 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£125 1/2) £125 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£79 3/4) £79 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 21

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—
General Motors (dol 48 7/8) dol 51 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 43 1/2) dol 43 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 87 3/4) dol 90
U S Steel Preference (dol 125) dol 123

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

	Bombay, Sept 21 May 1938		Sept. 1937	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8	4 0	8	4 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	8	4 3	8	4 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8	5 0	8	5 6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8	4 3o	8	5 6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

More Cheerful Sentiment

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Sept 21

On the Stock Exchange the improvement of overnight in Wall Street imparted much more cheerful sentiment, while some bear covering helped many prices to recover from yesterday's low prices. The continent supported leading oils; Attocks jumped from 36/3 to 41 on eastern buying.

In commodities wheat was firm in sympathy with north America. Metals were firmer. Yesterday's fall attracting trade support, especially in copper.

In foreign exchanges favourable impression was created by M. Bonnet's speech and caused a sharp rally in franc.

Wall Street opened firm and then became irregular.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

KARACHI, Sept 21

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton January	17	10	3
Punjab January	15	1	0
Desi American January	19	15	9
Tone quiet.			
Wheat September	30	2	6
Wheat October	30	7	9
Wheat November	30	15	3
Wheat July	28	14	3
Tone unsteady.			
Gram September	23	4	6
Gram October	27	3	3
Gram November	23	12	3
Toria September	42	2	6
Tori November	42	4	6
Toria December	42	5	0
Toria February	39	9	9
Cottonseed September	15	1	0
Cottonseed January	16	2	6

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Firm And Teas Unchanged

CALCUTTA, Sept 21

Jutes ruled steady but unchanged and the volume of business was very small. Coals continued to rule firm and a fair turnover took place. Teas were unchanged. In miscellaneous section Burma Corporation eased off to a certain extent. Indian Irons were more or less steady at last levels. Dunlop Rubbers ordy, Midnapore Zemindary and Burn and Co. ordy were best features. Government securities were quiet but steady. The following were the closing quotations:

Securities: Three per cent paper 88 small lot; three and half per cent Government paper 96/13; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 106/8 small lot; five and half per cent loan 1938/40 104/2.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1548; Reserve Bank 125.

Railways: Braset Basirhat 50/8 small lot; Sara Serajganj 96 small odd lot.

Cottons: Cawnpore Textiles 2/13; New Victoria 1/9; Muir Mills ordy 286/8; do pref 64.

Coals: Aidih 5/4; Amalgamated 28/5; Bansra 5/8; Bengal 372; Bhalgora 5/13; Burra Dhemo 5/14; Bhulanbararee 11/10; Bokaro and Ramgur 20/8 cum div; Burrakur 18/4; do pref 135; Churulia 2/13; Deoli 9/6; Dhemo Main 14/2; East Indian 29/6; Equitable 42/4; Ghusick and Muslia 4/10; Hurriladih 19/12;; Jainty Central 1/13; Khas Kajora 15/8; Mundulpoor 11/8; Nazira 10/12; New Beerbhoom 19/2; North Damuda 8/14; North West fully paid 16/4; Rewa 28; Searsole 6/15; South Karanpura 8/12; Talcher 2/13; West Jamuria 33/4.

Jutes: Barnagore 133 small lot; Howrah 52/6; Kamarhatty 510; Hukumchand 10; National 22/10; Naihati 311 small odd lots lots;

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 11/4; Consolidated Tin 8/14; Indian Copper 3/4; Rhodesia Copper 2/14; Dalmia Cement ordy 1/12 small lots; premium; do defd 3/6; do pref 100; Lister Antiseptic pref 102; Burn and Company ordy 338; Hukumchand Steel 12/10; Indian Iron 51/8; Kumardhubi Engineering pref 86 small lot; Steel Corporation ordy 8/8; British India Corporation ordy 4/6; do pref 152; Dunlop Rubber ordy 22; do second pref 102; Orient Paper 1/15; discount; Midnapore Zemindary 89.

Teas: Bishnauth 29; Chandypore 121/8 small lots; Gungaram 384; Patrakola 1,000.—A. P.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 21st September 1937. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,84,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-13-6 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-13-3 allotted approximately 84 per cent Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tender being Rs. 0-10-11 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 28th September 1937. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 1st October 1937. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 17th September 1937, Treasury Bills for Rs. 50,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Dholera Steamships Company

(From A Correspondent.)

For the first time in the Indian shipping history a steamer flying tri-colour national flag was seen in Bombay harbour.

The steamer was 'Lalita' belonging to the New Dholera Steamships Company and sailed on Sunday with cargo for Dholera.

The New Dholera Steamships Company has selected national flag as its emblem.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth, the promotor of the Company also sailed with the steamer on its first journey from Bombay to Dholera.

A. I. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Dr. Kumarappa To Consult "C. R." And Tour Madras For Fortnight

WARDHA, Sept. 21.

Dr. J. C. Kumarappa, organiser of the All-India Village Industries Association, left last night for Madras for discussing certain proposals with Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and his colleagues for giving an impetus to village industries, and for popularizing them. He may be in the Madras Province for two weeks.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Socialist leader who participated in the Labour discussions here saw Gandhiji left for Bombay this evening. He is touring the Province in order to organize the Socialist Party.

PLEA FOR HARIJAN UPLIFT.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj opening the Gondvan Harijan Boarding house in Nagpur today pleaded for giving better facilities for Harijans and for their uplift.

Mr. Shankerlal Banker saw Gandhiji and placed before him certain proposals for Khadi and other industries, which will be submitted to the Bombay Ministry after Gandhiji's approval.—A. P.

THUNDERSTORM AND RAIN IN KIRKEE

(From Our Correspondent).
KIRKEE, Sept. 20.

After a spell of dry weather, a thunderstorm broke over Kirkee and Poona, shortly after, three o'clock this afternoon, accompanied with a heavy down pour of rain, which was badly needed.

Climatic conditions have been very trying during the past week or so. This welcome rain will not only reduce the temperature, but will considerably improve the crops which were suffering from intensive heat, we have been experiencing lately.

Daily Weather Report

POONA, Sept. 21.

Conditions have been slightly unsettled in the Andaman sea. There has been fairly widespread thunderstorms in north-east India and the Deccan. Rainfall has also occurred locally in the United Provinces Hills and the Konkan and at a few stations in Kashmir, east Central Provinces, southeast Madras and north Madras coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Bombay 4 inches, Darjeeling 3, Marmagao, Khandala, Cuddapah 2, Raichur one and half, Burdwan, Balasore, Mussooree, Sholapur 1, Port Blair, Sonamarg three quarters.

Forecast:—Fairly widespread thundershowers are expected in the northern half of the Peninsula and a few falls in the southern half. Thunderstorms will also occur locally in northeast India and at a few stations in south Central Provinces, west Central India, Gujarat and Western Himalayas.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Sept. 21.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.007 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m 74.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.4 degrees 0.9 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.2 degrees 1.2 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 94 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 141 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rain in 24 hours 3.65 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 10.30 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 65.05 inches

Weather. Remark:—Thunder to run with rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED SEPT. 21.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actuall read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.82 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

(Continued Col

50 cases earthenware tiles; 93 bundles tool steel; 200 kegs sulphate of copper; 224 bundles w i piping; 60 cases iron toot tips; 49 cases soap; 185 c/n pneumatic covers; 391 kegs paint; 58 drums chloride of zinc; 89 mats empty jars; 25 kegs lubg grease; 60 drums turpentine substitute; 22 cases writing ink; 275 bs cotton; 259 cases lubg oil; 88 cases earthenware; 1000 bags bicarb soda; 400 drums solid cans soda; 100 drums flake carb soda; 34 cases chloride lime; 72 cases empty cartons; 100 rolls netting; 302 cases machineriy, 60 cases tiles; 5 kegs merume glaxe powder; 32 casks gum; 60 bags solid cellulox extract; 159 bags rough sawn savared timber.

From Fowey; 1714 tons china clay.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS
Bombay, Sept 21

B I S N ss Surada of 3382 reg tons, Captain D A Bell arrived from Bassein via Madras, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, and Calicut, with cargo of rice, tea, copra and matches.

B I S N ss Bamora of 1870 reg tons Captain J L Durke arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports, Karachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

N Y Kaisha ss Mikage Maru No. 18 of 2556 reg tons, Captain K Kuchi sailed for Kobe via Tuticorin and Singapore with local cargo.

J Finlay ss Clan Murray of 3631 reg tons, Captain F J E Houghton sailed for Mangalore via Marmagoa in ballast.

Burmah Shell Oil S and D Oil Tanker ss Balaklava of 4663 reg tons, Captain B G Teuble sailed for Abadan in water ballast.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 21-9-37.

S S Darachenfels (L E) for Europe and American Ports

S S Nalgora (M M) for Europe and American Ports via Aden Red Sea Ports Jeddah.

S S Serbino (J F) for Karachi, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin and Alleppey.

Vessels In Docks

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept 21

3 Weissenfels 4852 Karachi 25-9 L Edwards
4 Liana 4074 Port Said 1-10 L Dreyfus
5 Linaria 2014 Hull 23-9 Grahams T
7 City of Barcelona 3524 Karachi 25-9 K Nixon
Roxby 2605 Hull 2-10 Grahams Trading.
9 Clar Murray 3631 M Coast 21-9 J Finlay
10 Karanja 4646 Durban 29-9 M M
1' Neuenfels 4096 Antwerp 22-9 L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

Mikage Maru No. 18 2556 Japan 21-9 N Y Kaisha
3 Bandra 1893 P Gulf 22-9 M M
4 Vasna 2026 Busrah 23-9 M M
5 Janaki 530 M Coast 21-9 Malabar Steamship
6 Irland 1928 U K, 26-9 L Dreyfus
8 Ozarda 3037 Japan 23-9 M M
16 Indira 278 N M N F The New Dholera Steamship Ltd.

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Jalarajan 3148 Calcutta 21-9 Scindia S N
C Sophia Marie 677 Karachi 21-9 Merchant S N
K Ellora 2386 N F, N F, M M
N Dostcappelle 348 M Coast 22-9 Merchant S N
O Gurna 3228 Karachi 22-9 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Comorin 30-9-37 P and O
Kaisar-i-Hind 2-10-37 P and O
Maloja 23-9-37 P and O
Moldavia 7-10-37 P and O
Strathnaver 26-9-37 P and S N
Manela 30-9-37 M M

FROM LIVERPOOL
Elysia 29-9-37 Anchor Line
City of Kobe 15-10-37 J Finlay
City of Canterbury 2-10-37 K Nixon
Harmodius 9-10-37 J Finlay

FROM OSLO
Waynegate 1-10-37 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY
Strathaird 25-9-37 P and O

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Toyama Maru 16-10-37 N Y K
Havana Maru 26-9-37 O S Kaisha
Corfu 15-10-37 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 29-9-37 L Triestino
Anyo Maru 6-10-37 N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore 28-9-37 P and O S N

FROM HAMBURG
Kybfels 28-9-37 L Edwards
Falkenfels 28-9-37 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Van Buren 30-9-37 F F Campbell
Vichita 8-10-37 L Edwards
Steel Ranger 28-9-37 M M

FROM BASRA
Baroda 29-9-37 M M
Varsova 25-9-37 M M

FROM CALCUTTA
Jalganga 25-9-37 Scindia S N

FROM BASSEIN
Jaltarang 24-9-37 Scindia S N

FROM RANGOON
Ormara 28-9-37 M M

FROM DURBAN
Takliwa 2-10-37 M M

FROM KARACHI
Vita 23-9-37 M M
Nalgora 24-9-37 M M

FROM HULL
Servino 22-9-37 James Finlay

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Nalgora 29-9-37 M M
Corfu 16-10-37 M M
Cathay 23-10-37 P and O
Strathair 25-9-37 P and O
Strathnaver 2-10-37 P and O
Kaisar-i-Hind 9-10-37 P and O

FOR SYDNEY
Maloja 23-9-37 P and O
Moldavia 7-10-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL
Castalia 24-9-37 Anchor Line
City of Canterbury 25-10-37 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG
Neuenfels 22-9-37 L Edwards
Weisenfels 24-9-37 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 15-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 1-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres Hayes 29-10-37 F F Campbell

FOR GENOA
Conte Bian Camano 23-9-37 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Victoria 4-10-37 L Triestino
Ozarda 23-9-37 M M
Comorin 30-9-37 P and O
Havana Maru 11-10-37 O S K
Conte Rosso 19-10-37 Lloyd Triestino
Anyo Maru 15-10-37 N Y Kaisha

FOR KARACHI
City of Barcelona 25-9-37 K Nixon
Vita 25-9-37 M M
Wessenfels 25-9-37 L Edwards

FOR BASRA
Bamora 29-9-37 M M
Vasna 23-9-37 M M
Bandra 22-9-37 M M

FOR DURBAN
Karanja 29-9-37 M M
Takliwa 13-10-37 M M

FOR HULL
Linaria 23-9-37 Graham's Tradg Co.
Roxby 2-10-37 Graham Trading

GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Jalarajan 18-9-37
S S Clan Murray 18-9-37
S S Rinda 18-9-37
S S Jenaki 20-9-37
S S Vasna 20-9-37
S S Parvati 20-9-37
S S Oostcappelle 20-9-37
S S Sonavati 20-9-37

EXPORTS

S S City of Barcelona for Liverpool: 10 bales raw wool S Walimohmed; 150 bales cotton waste G M Vyas; 101 bales cotton waste C Gairam; 50 bales cotton waste clean M Narotamdas; 12 bales cotton yarn F F Campbell; 50 bales cotton twist waste B Karsondas; 49 bs woollen rags C Nanalal; 27 bales cotton rags C Nanalal; 52 drums castor oil A Hargovindas; 1400 bags g nut oil cake H Rawji; 8 bales cotton raw A Clayton; 100 bales cotton raw B Karsondas; 60 bales wool raw A J Calcuttawalla; 48 bales wool raw Bombay Co; 284 bags turmeric H K Kesharwalla.

S S Neuenfels for Hamburg: 28 bales cotton twist waste C Jairam; 26 bales cotton waste clean N D Kaikini; 50 bs cotton waste clean G M Vyas.

For Alexandretta: 50 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak.

For Oslo: 15 bales cotton waste clean C Jairam.

For Gothenburg: 40 bales cotton waste clean G M Vyas.

For Beyrouth: 15 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak.

For Barbadas: 300 bags groundnuts in shell S M Rajgor.

For Salonica: 39 bags groundnut seed R Shantilal.

For Helsinki: 5 cases cardamom seed A P Gupta.

For Stockholm: 5 cases cardamom seed A P Gupta.

For Suez: 25 bales cotton grey piecegoods A Virji; 15 bales cotton grey sheeting H Khiaram.

For Istambul: 132 bales grey cotton yarn T M Kaisha.

For Mersium: 22 bales grey cotton yarn T M Kaisha.

For Antwerp: 110 bales cotton raw S G Trading.

For Ghent: 110 bales cotton raw S G Trading.

For Jaffe: 25 bales cotton grey yarn M A A Abdul Razzak.

S S Nalgora for Middlesbrough: 1000 tons manganese ore J Finlay

For Hull: 26 drums g nut oil Swastik Oil Mills; 585 bags g nut oil cake K Prasad.

For London: 175 drums castor oil S C Mills; 15 bags bees wax J J Rahimtoola; 5440 bags g nut oil cake K Prasad; 4725 bags g nut oil cake S Oil Mills; 1200 bags linseed oil cake S Oil Mills; 14 bales woollen rugs Cox and King Agents; 9 bales cowhides tanned J J Rahimtoola; 7 bales sheep skin tanned M R Shaffi.

S S Drachenfels for Hotterdam: 8000 bags g nut seed The Oil Seeds Trading; 2000 pockets g nut oil cakes H Rawji.

For Antwerp: 1500 pkts g nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 1500 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate, 110 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading; 1350 bags g nut oil cake K Prasad; 90 bags metal scrap Cox and King Agents; 264 drums castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills.

For Hamburg: 5120 bags g nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 4170 bags g nut oil cake H Rawji; 55 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading; 440 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

For Oslo: 100 bales tale powder Shaw Wallace.

S S Ozarda for Hongkong: 105 bales cotton grey yarn A Virji; 98 bales cotton grey yarn S G Shah; 215 bales cotton grey yarn David Sassoon.

For Yokohama: 70 tons cast iron scrap C Manilal.

For Nagoya:: 160 tons cast iron scrap M G Abdulhusein.

For Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw G Dossa.

For Dairen: 200 bales cotton raw C Jethabhai.

IMPORTS

S S Jalarajan Agents Scindia Steam Navigation from Rangoon: 27444 bags rice; 3607 pcs eng sleepers; 247 bundles eng scantlings; 280 casks lubg oil;

From Colombo: 6100 bags copra.

From Calicut: 118 pieces wood jimgally.

From Cochin: 239 bags cocoanuts; 419 bags groundnuts; 96 logs wood.

S S Bandra Agents M Mackenzie from Karachi: 252 bags kishmish; 149 bags apricots; 14843 bags wheat; 291 bags gram chuni; 162 bags wheat flour; 65 bales cotton.

From Koweit: 3 bundles gold coin; 2 bundles specie.

From Bahrein: 3 tins gold; 1 tin pearl; 1 tin pearls and gold coins.

From Muscat: 1 bundle specie; 1 bundle gold; 1824 bags dry dates; 91 cases pomnegrants; 1431 boxes wet dates.

From Bushire: 47 bags roots; 154 bags p seeds.

From B Abbas: 398 bags almonds; 156 bags raisins.

From Ormara: 50 bundles mats; 40 pkgs dry fish.

S S Fusijama Agents L Triestino from Venice: 889 cases art silk yarn; 1220 bags marble chips; 22 cases win tissues; 43 cases hem twine; 66 bales paper.

From Brindisi: 250 bags almonds.

From Trieste: 25 cases sewing ctn thread on reels; 180 D/Johns hydrogen peroxide; 560 bags asbestos fibre; 49 cases lamp chimneys; 100 bales boards; 1983 bales paper; 60 cases hemp twine; 33 cases glass bangles, 159 cases enamelware; 1795 cases shoes; 30 cases wooden furniture; 30 cases elect batteries; 42 cases washed wool.

S S Clan Muray Agents James Finlay and Co from Liverpool: 342 cases cotton piecegoods; 40 cases stl bars; 37 cases cotton fents; 20 cases woollen piecegoods; 114 cases win and ctn p goods; 37 cases worsted tissues; 55 cases cotton yarn; 35 cases whisky; 36 loose cisterns; 3 cases sauce; 114 bundles copper rods; 40 bundles stl wire; 38 bundles galvd buckets; 83 bundles galvd tubes; 53 cases cycles; 35 cases bottled stout; 42 drums sodium sulphide; 100 kegs hyposulphite of soda; 127 bags broken tiles;

(Continued Col.

N. Y. Cotton Prices Reach New Low Levels

INCREASED HEDGE SELLING PRESSURE

Weakness In Wall Street

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

Despite the fact that Bombay and Liverpool bought on differences and there was further trade price-fixing, the New York cotton market touched new low levels for the season partly due to increased hedge selling pressure and partly under the weakness of the stock market.

The market opened barely steady on the weakness of the Stock market which was an unsettled influence, while shifting direction of the tropical disturbance on the Gulf coast indicated that the storm may not affect the cotton belt. There was increased hedge selling and prices reached new low levels.

Mr. Wallace, the Secretary of Agriculture, in announcing the outline of the 1938 Agricultural conservation programme on the lines of the conference held on Sept. 15, pointed out that the programme did not provide for adequate production control and would therefore be correlated with whatever farm legislation passed by the Congress. The programme has established national acreage goals for soil depleting crop aggregating between 275,000,000 and 299,000,000 acres compared with the ten-year average of 305,000,000 acres. Most of the Major crops are classed as soil depleting.

Prices are attractive and any further decline from the present level will discourage hedge selling as farmers will take the loan advantage. The next Bureau report will be slightly bearish, but we believe any decline from the present level will attract investment buying and we favour purchases scale-down.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with December 8.70. Under scattered buying prices improved one point at 8.71 which was the highest level for the day. There was Bombay and Liverpool straddle buying but weakness of Wall Street market discouraged speculative support and with increased hedge selling prices declined further 8 points from the highest level and December was quoted 8.63 which was a new low level. The market closed at a decline of 11 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 11 points at 8.95c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy with increased selling and closed at a decline of 11 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices suffered a drop of 15 points at 8.70c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liperpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with January 5.17. In a dull market there was Bombay buying and local support which was offset by hedge selling straddle selling and hedging were absorbed by trade calling and local covering. The market closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 5.29d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was scattered selling in this section. Sakels declined 7 points and Uppers futures closed 7 to 6 points down.

The Alexandria market was irregular. Sakels closed 11 to 17 points up but Ashmouni futures closed 9 to 18 points lower.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December Highest (10-3 a.m.)	8.71—03
N. Y. December Lowest (2-59 p.m.)	8.63—11
Liverpool January Highest	5.18
Liverpool January Lowest	5.14—04

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market quiet and steady. Weak American Stock Market. Straddle selling. Speculative interest absent. Bearish.

Liverpool.—Decline owing to expected large "into-sight" movement. Market would have been worse but for improved demand on the spot gives tone to the market.

New York.—Hedge selling and liquidation. Trade bought nears, Far-East bought distants.

New York.—Considerable buying by Europe. Buying for investment. Heavy buying by trade continues at every point decline absorbing hedging sales. Further decline may cause less hedge selling because of loan.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from New York:—

"Market affected unfavourably by large hedge selling and weakness of securities. Weather generally favourable. Good trade and investment demand."

"Cotton demand for finished goods has recently improved. Good trade demand but insufficient to absorb hedge sales. Although the market may go lower we do not consider purchases at these prices dangerous."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 20.

October	8.75—11
December	8.63—11
January	8.67—11
March	8.77—10
May	8.88—10
July	8.98—09
Middling Spot	8.95—11

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 20.

October	8.72—11
December	8.70—14
January	8.74—15
Middling Spot	8.70—15
11 a.m. Ranges—	
October	8.80/8.80
December	8.71/8.70
January	8.74/8.74
Noon Call—	
October	8.77
December	8.67

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 20.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	74,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	22,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

September	5.07—03
October	5.07—03
November	5.09—03
December	5.12—03
January	5.15—03
February	5.18—02
March	5.21—02
April	5.23—02
May	5.26—02
June	5.28—02
July	5.31—02
August	5.33—02
September	5.35—02
Middling Spot	5.29—03
10-12 quotations—	
October	5.09
January	5.17

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
September	8.24
F.G.F. Spot	8.61

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	4.35
Fine (Good staple)	4.50
Superfine (Good staple)	4.65
OOMRA—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	4.45
Superfine (No 1 staple)	4.60
Choice (No 1 staple)	4.75
BENGAL.—	
Good	3.66
Fully Good	3.76
Fine	3.91

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Following a decline of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 183 for Broach A/M. delivery and prices fluctuated within a range of annas eight, the highest being to Rs. 183/4 and the lowest Rs. 182/12. Later on the market was steady with a moderate turnover and the undertone of the market was steady.

Liverpool wheat opened as expected at a decline of one point. In the local market there was scattered selling and prices declined to Rs. 182/12 but again rallied and the market closed at 5 p.m as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	183 8 0
Oomra D/J	163 8 0
Bengal D/J	140 8 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Bengal Fine	145/47
Bengal F.G.	136/40
C. P. 1	168/70
C. P. 2	163/65
Arvi	163/65
Ellichpur	163/65
Berar	158/63
Khandesh	153/58
Jalna/Sailu	153/58
Burwah Sanavad	156/61
Mathia	133/38
Broach Fine	174/78
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	208/13
Surat	223/28
Navsari	233/35
Kampala	355/58

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Sept 21

Cotton—Storm went in land West Florida Coast; no damage; moderate winds. The Daily Official U. S. Government forecast says: "Western Belt partly cloudy; all balance of entire Belt generally fair."

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Sept 21

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	2 days.	This year.
Barsi and Nagar	5	33
Total Oomras	5	33
Dholera		600
Sind-Punjab		2,258
Broach		137
Coompta and Dharwar		1,077
Westerns-Northerns		137
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		229
Egyptiann,, African and Sudan		9,084
Total	5	13,547

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 16th Sept

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	1,005	16,243
Japan and China	300	17,822
Coast Ports		1,884
Up-country by Rail		11,999
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		3,935

American Cotton Figures

	1937-38	1936-37
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 20-9-37	1589000	1228000
Receipts yesterday 20-9-37	74000	61000
Exports to date 20-9-37	571000	524000
Stock at Ports 17-9-37	1983000	1687000
Stock at Interior Towns 17-9-37	1049000	1498000
Stock at Liverpool 17-9-37	691000	736000
Visible Supply 17-9-37	2960000	4050000
Quantity in sight 17-9-37	2141000	1966000
Quantity out of sight 17-9-37	1062000	1168000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 18th September	46
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	13,542
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	16,380
Decrease	2,847

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
October 168 Jan. 192 March 194 May 193 at Cross Rate 4.95 11/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1938 183—Liverpool May 1938 5.24 Rs. 45 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1938 183—New York May 8.88 Rs. 16 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.95 11/16.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept. 21.

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,966
Linseed	8,644
Groundnuts	506
Castorseed	3,001
Rice	21,512
Mowraseed	55
Gram	1,540
Joowar	1,853
Maize	2
Barley	41
Bajree	3,212
	Tons.
Indian Sugar	9,607

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Sept. 20.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan/Feb. sellers	41/9
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels October sellers	45/6
Wheat South Australian parcels September sellers	44/3

LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept. 20.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb sellers	8 15/16

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Sept. 20.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	9 1/4

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Yesterday London gold prices improved one penny to £7-0-2. London-Paris Exchange rate advanced 9 points at 146.65. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.95 11/16. London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 19 13/16d. There was Indian Gencral selling America bought. The market was quiet but steady. Later on the market was dull. America bought slightly at fixed rate sellers kept reserved. New York spot silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents. Montreal silver market was irregular and closed at a decline of 5 points to 9 rise of 10 poin . Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 27/16. The local silver market was quiet but steady with a moderate business. Gold was very steady with improved demond.

GOLD

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 11 9
Bhadarva	34 11 9
Aso	31 10 6

SILVER

Ready	50 14 0
Bhadarva	50 14 0
Aso	50 15 6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept. 20.

September	44.65—05
December	44.45—05
March	44.90+10

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 20.

Spot	19 13/16
Forward	19 11/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 20.

London gold bars fine per oz	£7/0/2

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept. 21

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£50-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£50-11-0
Electrolytic copper	£58-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 44-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 50-8-0
Tone: Irregular.	

DECLINE IN METALS

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

Metals: Declined sharply on unsettled state of Wall Street and heavy liquidation. The London Metal Bureau and our Head Office are of the opinion that present prices are now reasonable in view of the fact that any further decline for Copper below £50 would revive the production restriction programme in U. S. A. as most of the lately started mining companies complain that prices below £50 would be unremunerative and several of them will have to restrict their producing capacity. Trade demand especially from armaments and building construction programmes remains generally good.

Rubber: Eased on October liquidation but in view of decreasing stocks following higher freights, we favour purchases.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Yesterday Liverpool wheat market declined sharply on increased selling pressure influenced by favourable Argentine and Australian crop reports. Chicago and Winnipeg markets were fairly steady on improved milling demand. The outlook for the new linseed crop is bullish. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover and quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	8 5 0
Wheat January	5 11 0
Wheat May	5 6 3

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Sept. 20.

October	£13-12-6.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Castorseeds Sept.—	
Opening	36 13 0
Highest	36 13 0
Lowest	36 6 0
Closing	36 6 0
Cottonseeds Sept.—	
Opening	16 12 6
Highest	16 12 6
Lowest	16 7 6
Closing	16 8 0
Groundnuts Feb.—	
Opening	39 9 0
Highest	34 12 0
Lowest	34 9 0
Closing	34 11
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	32 13
Highest	32 15 0
Lowest	32 10
Closing	32 14 6
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	18 13 0
Highest	18 13 0
Lowest	18 10 0
Closing	18 11 9

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

October	104 3/8d
December	104 1/4d
March	99 1/4d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Sept. 20.

September	dol 1.04 1/8.
December	dol 1.05
May	dol 1.06 7/8

New York Sugar

New York, Sept. 20.

December	2.32 +2
March	2.33 unchanged.
May	2.35 unchanged.
July	2.37 unchanged.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Ready Javas Rs 15-5-0.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-5-6.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-6-6.
Kesar Rs. 10 11-0.
Sarayu Rs. 10-7-0.
Java spot F 7.00 Nominal.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 21.

2 3/4 per cent	1948/52 99/14
3 per cent	1951/54 100/4
4 per cent	1941 Bonds 103/14
6 per cent	U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent	G P N Cash 96/14
3 1/2 per cent	1947/50 Loan 106/4
per cent	1948 Bonds 108/2
4 per cent	1960/70 112/14
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 118/4
5 per cent	939/44 105/10
5 per cent	1940/43 108/4
5 1/2 per cent	1948/50 Loan 103/14

TAX FREES

per cent	1953 65 112
5 per cent	1945/55 120
5 1/2 per cent	1938 Mysore 103/8
5 per cent	1935 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

per cent	B P I 1974 109
4 per cent	M Deb 1974 108/8
5 per cent	M Deb 1949 118
6 per cent	1954 131
6 per cent	K P T 1956 131

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper was dull with a restricted business with prices quoted Rs. 96/13.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept. 21.

B. C. RATES	T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Bank's selling	T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying	T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying	O D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying	3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling	T T 268 1/4
Bank's buying	T T 266 1/4

SHARE BAZAR SETTLEMENT

November settlement begins on and from the 28th instant. October settlement's last day—15th proximo.

PARIS—	
Bank's selling	T T 1,095
Bank's buying	T T 1,120
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling	T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying	T T 77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 3/8
AVA—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 1/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling	D D 84
SHANGHAI	
Bank's selling	D D 81
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling	D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling	D D 91 7/8

BOSE RATE—

New York/London 4.95.68 20th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 21st instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 21st instant
Shanghai/London 1/2 27/64 21st instant
Java/London 8.95 1/2 21st instant.
London/Paris 146.65 20th instant.
London/Belgium 29.44 1/2 20th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.58 20th instant
London/Berlin 12.35 1/2 20th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.29 1/2 20th instant.
London/New York 4.95.75 20th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.97 3/4 20th instant.
London/Italy 94.18 20th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-1 18th instant.
Gold £7-0-2 20th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 7/8 18th instant
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 20th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 18th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 20th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 18th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 20th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 18th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 20th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 18th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 20th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY:—
Call 1/4 per cent
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept. 20.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	91 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1940/52	97 7/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	100 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	110 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy Nomins'	/5

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 20.

T. T. LONDON ON:—	
New York (closing rate)	4.95.75
Paris	146.65
Berlin	12.35 1/2
Madrid	73.50
Amsterdam	8.97 7/8
Brussels	29.44 1/2
Milan	94.18
Berne	21.58
Prague	141.75

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 20.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 to 1/2
Interest 7 Days market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LINSEED OIL

London, Sept. 20.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt October sellers	29/9
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Jan/Apr. sellers	29/7 1/2

Limited Turnover On Stock Exchange

PROFESSIONAL BULLS SUPPORT THE MARKET

Narrow Price Movement With Hesitant Feeling

BOMBAY: September 21.

Despite a further fall in U. S. Steel shares, the local market ruled very steady with a limited turnover.

Professional Operators who are carrying a large long interest had to save the market from any attacks of Bears and they seem to have done it successfully.

Steady support from Professional Bulls, discouraged sales and it is said that the Sino-Japanese developments have bearish effect on the American trade, but as far as this country is concerned, they will have bullish feeling and help a long way our industries. This view is shared by a majority of traders and fearing any upward reaction in Wall Street are not disposed to go short.

This belief is exerting considerable influence and helps the cause of bull operators. But we see nothing in the situation to justify purchases. Even Bulls seem less anxious to raise prices and at the moment they are helping the market to maintain the present price structure.

Cotton Mill shares and Steels fluctuated within a comparatively narrow range. In the middle of the session, an attempt was made to push up prices but there was no follow-up and prices failed to maintain highest level. Towards the close there was scattered realising and prices lost few points from the highest level but the tone of the market was very steady.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1,062|- and after advancing to Rs. 1,075|- closed at Rs. 1,072|-. Century opened at Rs. 266|- and improved to Rs. 271|-. Kohinoors steadied at Rs. 376|- while New great opened at Rs. 290|- and rose to Rs. 300|-. Gokaks were in demand while Simplex shares were marked at Rs. 116|-.

Associated Cements were quiet while Bombay Trams and Bombay Steamers were easy on increased selling. Telephones were easy on continued selling. Andhra and Powers were a shade easy and lost five points.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,575|- and after declining to Rs. 1,567|- advanced to Rs. 1,590|- but again receded to Rs. 1,580|-. Ordinary shares fluctuated within a narrow range and closed at Rs. 343/8. Bellapurs were quiet at Rs. 175|- while Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 746|- and improved to Rs. 750|-.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	350 0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	1072 8
100 CENTURY	271 4
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	310 0
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	226 14
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	117 8
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	425 0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-10-9
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	160 10
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	243 12
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1772 8
100 Indore	71 14
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	130 0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	376 4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	678 12
250 Madras United	11 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1200 0
250 Model	60 0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	123 2
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	300 0
100 Swadeshani (Re 1)	46 8
100 Phoenix (10)	301 4
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs 2)	73 12
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2330 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	116 14
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	313 2
100 Swan (nil)	127 8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1440 0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	850 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	116 12
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30 12
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1552 8
125-500 I Cent (Rs 7-8)	383 12
50-100 India (Rs 2-8)	143 4
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	127 0
5 Union (As. 4)	5 9 6
CEMENTS	
100 Associated	149 8
INSURANCE	
100-50 Empire (Rs. 14)	995 0
15-100 Jupiter (As 12)	15 12
20 Mercantile	53 0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	44 0
200 Oriental (125)	4900 0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	3-0-0
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	160 0
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1,637 8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13 10
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	131 14
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	182 8
10 Broach	14 2
100 Karachi (4)	271 4
100 Poona (4)	212 8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	217 8
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	163 2
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1,437 8
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	956 4
100 C. Province	97 0
100 Dhond Baramati	104 4
100 Gujarat	95 12
100 Nanded on	97 8
100 Pachora Jamner	94 0
100 Sara Sirajguni	99-8 XD
500 Tapti Valley	762 8
MININGS	
9 Burma Corp (As. 11)	10 13
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	3 3
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	51 4
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	67 8
30 TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 36-3-6)	1.580 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	344 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	323 12
10 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	175 10
200 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	876 4
250 BOM STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	228 2
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	750 0
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	254 6
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5 10
50 B. TELEPHONE (Rs 2-8)	103 0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs 3)	166 4
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	55 0
100 Radio Defd (12)	975
100 Radio Ord 115)	510 0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	735 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Bombay Dyeing (1067/8) 1062 1067 1061 1072 1070 1075 1072
Century (270) 266 268 266 272 270 271
Central Indi (308/12) 305 307 305 311 308 310
Kohinoor (374/6) 372 375 373 376
New Great (292/8) 290 295 305 298 300
Simplex (116/4) 115 116 115 117 116
Swadeshi (313/12) 312 310 313
Associated Cement (149/8) 149 149/4
Andhra 1642/8) 1640 1637
Tata Hydro (165/10) 166 163
Tata Power (1442/8) 1442 1445 1430 1441 1437
Tram. Ord. (133) 133/1 131/4
T. Steel Dfd. (1585) 1575 1580 1575 1578 1567 1580 1590 1575 1580
T. Steel Ord. (344/8) 344 343/8 344 342/8 345 343/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (169/8) 169/8 169/4
Bellapur (176/8) 176 175
B. Steam (231/4) 228 227 228
B. Burma (751/8) 746 750 744 750 749 750

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 20.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations from the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
American Gas and Electric	28
American Forn. Power Gold D 5 p.c.	67
American Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	34
Electric Bond Common	14
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	59
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd.	61
Columbia Gas	10
United Corpn.	4
American Tel. and Tel.	161
Western Union Telg.	34
Great North Pfd. Railway	41
New York Central Railway	27 3/4
Allis Chalmers	54
Libbey Owens Ford Glass Co	59
Sherwin-Williams Co.,	108
Pullman Incorporated	39
Westinghouse Airbrake	31
Firestone Rubber	27
Bethelehem Steel	75
Crucible Steel	56
Ludlum Steel	27
National Steel	80
United States Steel	88 3/4
Amr. Car Foundry	31
United States Smelting	75
Youngstown Sheet	65
Anaconda Copper Mining	49 1/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	52 1/4
General Motors	49 3/4
Packard Motor	7
General Electric	44
Radio Corp.	10
Union Carbide	88 1/4
Consolidated Oil	12
Plymouth Oil	21
Socony Oil	18 1/4
St. Oil of N. J. Oil	57
Chase Bank	61 1/2
National City Bank	36
Amerex	22 1/2
Phillips Petroleum Co.	49
U. S. Gypsum	86
United Aircraft	23
General Railway Signal Co.	28
Montgomery Ward Co.	49

Partial rally from sharp decline, still uncertain Turnover 1 1/2 million shares.

30 PREMIER CON (Rs. 2-15)	94 0
15 Scindia	29 4
25 Tata Oil Mill	32 0
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1580 0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	307 8
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	77 8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555 0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	105 4
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	100 0
7 p.c Tata Hydro	159 6
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1577 8
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	291 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 4
7 p.c. Vishnu	703 12
DEBENTURES	
3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101 8
6 p.c Andhra Valley	109 4
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52 0
7 p.c Sholapur	83 12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109 10

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Total 1,305 51,88.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices. £
London Nigerian Tin Co Ltd	0 9 8
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 14 6
Turner and Newall	4 3 9
Associated Elec Industries	2 4 6
Attock Oil	1 16 6
Associated Portland Cement	4 6 9
Automatic Telephone and Electric Ord	2 3 0
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 5 0
Beira Railways	1 10 9
United Br Oilfields of Trinidad	0 14 0
Marconi International Marine	1 15 0
Western Union Telegraph	dol 33.50
General Electric Ordinary	3 19 0
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	0 17 9
Perak Hydro Elec Ordinary	1 6 6
International Rly of C America	dol 4.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 17 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 8 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	2 1 9
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 11 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord	1 4 3
Indian Copper Corpn Ord	0 5 0
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 20.50
American Radiator	dol 16.50
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	dol 56.75
American Can Company	dol 98.00
General Food. Corporation	dol 34.75
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 12 6
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 5 6
Bisichi Tin Co. (Nigerian) Ltd	0 10 0
Mawchi Mines Ltd.	3 4 3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 20.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/4
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£77 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£91 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£73 3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£99 3/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£100 3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/70	£110 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£107 7/8
Chartered Bank of India A. & China Ed Div.	£13 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£95 1/2
National Bank of India	£41 1/4
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Sept. 20.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton September sellers	£13/10/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Sept/Oct. paid	£15/6/3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Sept/Oct. sellers	£15/17/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Sept/Oct. sellers	£14/17/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Septembe sellers	£14/17/6

Messina (Transvaal) Co. Ltd.	1	3
Capital Securities Trus units	0	9
Trust of Ban and Insce. Shares	1	3
Trust of Bank Share units xd	0	19 0
Trust of Insurance Share units	1	1 9
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 9 11.13 p.c.	p.a.

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New Olive Oil NUTEX
Ends Superfluous HAIR PERMANENTLY.
Amazing strength of "GIME", incorporated in "NUTEX", was proved by recent experiment—HAIR placed in "NUTEX", completely dissolved within 72 hours. "NUTEX" is odourless, Quick and safe. Available everywhere.
NUTEX (India) Co.
Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No B. 1065

PHOSPH-AURA A Tonic

contains AURUM (Gold) Organised IRON & MURIATI UM in a balanced form in the same strength & proportion as is needed by the human organism Price Rs 4-8-0 Postage extra. Literature on request.
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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1937

HEALTH OFFICER SENTENCED

Sequel To Misappropriating Rs. 4-8

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

Dr. J. P. Chaudhury, District Health Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, was to-day sentenced by the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore to pay a fine of Rs. 900. in default to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of misappropriation of Rs. 4|8|- from vaccination certificate fees not authorised by the Corporation.

The prosecution alleged that the accused instructed his subordinate to charge Re. 1 for a certificate. Re. 1 was thus collected from the then District Magistrate of Alipore, Mr. H. Graham, who later prosecuted the vaccinator and the vaccinator was convicted.

The present case was started by the vaccinator alleging criminal misappropriation of Rs. 4|8|- which he made over to Dr. Chaudhury. —A.P.

NO-CONFIDENCE IN LABOUR MINISTER

Calcutta Seamen's Resolution.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

Resolutions recording the want of confidence in the Minister for Labour and Commerce and urging the member of the Legislature to oppose the anti-Trade-Union policy were passed at a mass meeting of the Calcutta seamen. Mr. Aftab Ali presided.

The President informed the meeting that the Chief Minister had denied all knowledge of any propaganda against the Seamen's Union, when approached by a Seamen's deputation yesterday and had asked for a written complaint enabling him to enquire into the matter.—A P.

NEW DAILY FOR BOMBAY

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 21.

In connection with the proposed new Congress daily from Bombay, it is reported here that a Madrasi journalist has been offered the Editorship of the paper. He is an ex-Editor of the "Anti-Congress" daily started during the last elections.

The paper is now defunct. The gentleman however, has distinguished himself by his campaign of fulminations against the Congress and the Congress leaders during the short period of the paper's life. Subsequently his name had been mentioned in connection with a post in the Publicity Department under the Chhattari Ministry which however was rejected.

Demand For Moratorium

Taluka Kisan Sabhas Formed In Jalgaon Dist.

(FROM "CHRONICLE" CORRESPONDENT).

JALGAON: September 20.

The last lecture of the Ganesh-Utsav series, organised by the local Students' Union was delivered by Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Jt. Secretary, All-India Kisan Sabha on: "The Kisan Problems."

Referring to the recent Peasants' March at Poona, he said that about 300 peasants had marched 70 miles on foot and spent precious time and money to urge the Congress Ministers to reduce land revenue and declare an immediate moratorium.

On Sunday Mr. Yagnik proceeded to Bhadli a village about six miles from Jalgaon where he addressed a meeting attended by about 1,000 peasants. Refering to the recent elections, the speaker said that peasants had honoured their pledge by sending Congress members to the Assembly and it was now for the Congress ministers and M.L.A.'s to honour their pledges by reducing land revenue by 50 per cent and declaring a moratorium on their debts.

Unfortunately for them, the Ministers had warned the Sahukars about the forthcoming legislation regarding reduction of debts but had failed to afford any protection against the decrees, attachments, auction sales of their lands and other coercive proceedings that might be taken against them for the recovery of their swollen debts.

In these circumstances the speaker exhorted the peasants to start their own Sabha with a view to send a monster petition to the Ministers, march to their elected members' houses, observe a Presidency-wide moratorium Day and take other measures for securing the early declaration of a moratorium.

Organise Kisan Sabhas

Mr Raoji Bhagwan Rade, the local leader who presided over the meeting wholeheartedly supported Mr. Yagnik's plea to organise a Kisan Sabha in the Taluka.

The meeting then resolved to form a Jalgaon Taluka Kisan Sabha and appointed provisional office bearers to enroll 500 members before holding a formal meeting for the election of the President Secretaries etc.

From Bhardli Mr. Yagnik proceeded in Knee-deep slush and mud to Tarsod a small village with a population of about 500 souls where he had a heart to heart discussion with the leading peasants. They complained of the burdens of revenue, rents and debts which had been rendered unbearable by the catastrophic fall in prices and of the rapid transfer of lands to big Sahukars and non-cultivating classes.

Asked about the effect of a moratorium on their credit, they said that the Sahukars had ceased long ago to lend any money to most of them and they would be rid of the instant fear of attachments of their goods and standing crops if a moratorium was declared forthwith.

For Brighter Diwali

To-night Mr. Yagnik spoke at a big Peasants' meeting at Asoda, where a Kisan Conference was recently held under the presidentship of Mr. J. Bukhari Summarising the gist of his conversation with the leading peasants of the village Mr. Yagnik said that the burdens of rent revenue and debts had really been tripled during the last few years due to the abnormal fall in prices of all commodities. After reviewing the agrarian policy of the Congress Government at some length, the speaker exhorted his listeners to rally round the taluka Kisan Sabha that had been inaugurated at Bhardli and to press their members and ministers to devise a programme of drastic reduction in land revenue and declare a moratorium during the ensuing month if they were to enjoy a better and brighter Diwali this year.

LEAGUE PARTY'S WALK-OUT IN C. P. COUNCIL

Kidwai Clarifies Position Of Muslim Ministers

LUCKNOW: September 20.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Revenue making a statement about the Muslim League Party's walk out said that Mr. Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim agreed to be included in the Congress Cabinet only on the condition that he was permitted by the Party to resign his seat and seek re-election to the Assembly.

Every member of the League knew that Mr. Hafiz was resigning by the end of September. Mr Hafiz Muhammad had made speeches in the Assembly and had replied to questions and supplementary questions put even by members of the League and Mr Kidwai wondered why at this late stage when Mr. Hafiz was going to resign in a few days the League Party should stage a walk out to make a demand which had already been conceded.—A. P.

The Rohri Municipal Council have rejected, on financial grounds, the Deputy Collector's proposal to open a child welfare centre.

Azad As Congress President

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD: Sept. 21.

Opinion in the Congress High Command is said to have definitely veered round in favour of the election of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad as the Congress President for the next year.

A very high Congress leader is reported to have favoured his election in view of the Muslim Mass Contact movement, launched by the Congress. It is expected that Moulana Azad's election will give the much-needed tempo and momentum to the movement. Besides, there is the consideration that no Muslim has been elected Congress President for several years.

Although it is impossible to dogmatize at the moment, there seems to be a tendency to reserve Mr. Subhas Bose's claims for another year in view of his present ill-health and diverse other factors.

Red Flag Incident In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 20.

The following statement is issued by the General Secretary, Mill Kamdar Union Ahmedabad

The press has tried to create a lot of row in connection with a very minor but certainly unfortunate and unhappy red flag incident that took place in the Railway yard which may prejudice the public opinion against the Red Flag movement as such. Hence a little clarification is necessary.

It was very early in the morning at about 5-30 that the Red Flag processionists entered the railway yard and took their places, in the foremost ranks. When the Congress President entered the yard, the surging mass of humanity which had collected there to have a look at him, began to press forward Under this pressure and rush of the mass of humanity from behind, the Red flaggers who were in front ranks were forced in a position nearest to the Congress President's car. In the general confusion, then prevailing a Red flag touched President Nehru's head.

We assure the public that this was not at all deliberate. There was no question of hoisting on the Congress President's car or of any tussle between the Red flag, and the National Flag. It was never contemplated.

Nariman To Preside Over Mysore Local Boards Conference

MYSORE: September 20.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will, it is understood, preside over the Mysore Local Boards Conference to be held in Mysore on October 17 and 18.—A P

Khadi Sales And Production Increased By 30 P. C.

Council Of Spinners Association Sanctions Rs. 3 Lakhs For Extending Works And Branches

WARDHA: September 20.

The All-India Spinners' Association Council met on the 17th, 18th and 19th of September. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj presiding.

The Council considered the question of increasing the Khadi output to meet the growing demand, and after examining the proposals received from various branches for increasing production, sanctioned the distribution of additional funds to the extent of about Rs. 3 lakhs by way of capital for extending the work of branches.

It is estimated that this facility will enable the branches to increase their annual output by about 15 lakhs of square yards, and give occupation to over 25,000 spinners in addition to those engaged in work now.

GANDHIJI'S DIRECTIONS

In accordance with the directions given by Mr. Gandhi, every effort is being made by branches of the Association towards increasing the efficiency of spinners and other artisans.

In this connection the Council has sanctioned proposals involving the expenditure of over Rs. 47,000 for effecting improvements in existing spinning wheels wherever possible, introducing new and more efficient ones where necessary, and for training instructors and making their services available to spinners in spinning villages so as to help them to carry on their work with greater efficiency.

This programme will enable the branches to provide improved implements for about 45,000 spinners and secure for them the services of about 350 instructors.

DONATIONS

The Council considered the question of utilising a donation of Rs. 50,000 received from Shri Chanchalbai Nagindas Amulakhari for the development of hand spinning and other village industries in North Gujarat, and authorised the President and Secretary of the Association and Mr. Laxmidas Purshottam on behalf of the A. I. V. I. A. to consider and sanction any proposals that may be received for khadi work in North Gujarat.

Khadi sales and production have increased by nearly 30 per cent.—A. P.

Jawahar's Talks With Broach Workers

(From Our Correspondent)

BROACH, (By Mail).

During the visit on the 14th instant, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru attended the Congress workers' meeting held at Seva Ashram at 2-30 p.m., Dr. Chandulal President, District Congress Committee introduced him to the workers.

Dr. Chandulal first asked:

"As the Congress has accepted Ministerships, how far the Congress Committees should come into touch with the Government officers?".

Jawaharlal replied: "It is rather difficult to draw a distinct line in this respect. I feel that by accepting Ministerships our principle is not materially altered. Congress Committees should not maintain official relations with Government officers. They should not take part in functions arranged by the Government. This holds good for the Ministers as well. Ministers should see the Government officers only for Departmental duties. For others the original conduct should continue".

One of the workers asked about Socialism. Panditji said "Socialism as a goal is all right. It helps to understand the present situation. We should endeavour to win political independence first. Socialism can come afterwards. To a socialist, this much is enough to give strength"

MASS CONTACT

Sjt. Chandrashanker, Secretary, District Congress Committee, questioned Panditji about the methods adopted by Panditji and his colleagues for coming in contact with the masses in the United Provinces.

In reply Panditji said "The Zamindari system is a great problem in our Province. The difficulties experienced by the Kisans become a big question. Certain restrictions imposed on the Kisans by the Zamindars are legal while others are illegal. Detailed reports are published in papers that the Congress Cabinet can do something to improve the lot of the poor Kisans. The problem is difficult".

"For mass contact, firstly we see them (masses) so that they may inform us about their difficulties in order that we may render whatever little help we can. Secondly, we question them about their miseries and try to remove the same. Lastly we place before them the present political situation".

Continuing Panditji said: "You should ask them about the ways they should adopt to remove their difficulties. However intelligent we may consider ourselves to be at times by questioning them we find out new methods for our task and, what is more, their understanding capacity is developed".

KAKORI DEMONSTRATIONS

Another question by Sjt. Chandrashanker was, "In one of the numbers of "Independent India" two extracts are quoted. One from the statement issued by Mahatma Gandhi and the other by you. They are as regards the demonstrations held at Allahabad for celebrating the release of the Kakori Prisoners. The extracts seem to suggest, that while Mahatmaji is against the demonstrations, you are for them. May I know whether the other political prisoners who are still in jail are likely to benefit by the demonstrations or some harm may result to them?"

Panditji replied: "I believe that the demonstrations have not benefited the released prisoners and they have harmed the unreleased. The prisoners were in jail since ten or fifteen years. I am an experienced prisoner. In jail we do not receive the reports about the outside happenings. It is but natural that the released prisoners may have come in glee after their long internment. But the workers who arranged the demonstrations placed them in a very awkward situation. I was not in Allahabad when the prisoners were released. I was anxious for their release. Personally I knew some of them, so on my return to Allahabad I invited all of them to tea once. But some of the papers came out with the report that I gave a big garden party in their honour. Some papers in our country have formed a bad habit of exaggerating many incidents".

Panditji wanted to see the particular Number of 'Independent India' but as Sjt. Chandrashanker had not got it with him at the moment, he promised to forward the same to him.

MARWAR ADDRESS TO JAWAHARLAL

Enroll Yourself As Members Of Congress, Exhorts President

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, was presented with an address of welcome on behalf of the people of Marwar, who accorded him an enthusiastic reception at Marwar Junction. The educational backwardness of the people of Marwar and the sad plight of the agriculturists were reiterated in the address, which indicated their determination to fight against the Federation scheme.

Pandit Nehru in the course of his reply laid emphasis on the fact that problems all over India were same. The main problem was the existing poverty and unemployment.

Concluding his speech Pandit Jawaharlal appealed to the Marwar public to enroll themselves as members of the Praja Mandal and Congress Committee of the city.—United Press.

400 BALES OF CLOVES FOR INDIA

Zanzibar Association's Warning

(From Our Correspondent.)

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 21.

The Zanzibar Association, Zanzibar, cables:—

Four hundred bales of cloves were shipped by Smith Mackenzie's steamer "Dullwar" to-day. They are consigned to Mackinnon Mackenzie. Kindly exercise vigilance. Particulars will be sent by air mail.

EINSTEIN NOT TO ATTEND SCIENCE CONGRESS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

Professor Einstein, owing to his weak state of health, has declined the invitation to visit India on the occasion of the joint session of the Indian Science Congress and the British Association in Calcutta in January next. For the same reason, he had also to decline the invitation to deliver lectures at the Calcutta University.

In communicating this decision to the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, who is the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming session of the Science Congress, Prof. Einstein makes observations acknowledging the achievements of Indian scientists in all fields of contemporary investigations.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE SWISS HEADWAITER

HOW DO YOU LIKE THAT--- TH' TWO OF 'EM WALKIN' OFF ALONE AN' LEAVIN' ME TO NURSEMAID THESE CROOKS?-- MOVE ALONG, YOU GORILLAS!
DID YOU WANT TO ----ASK ME SOMETHING?
YES--- IT'S JUST THAT---
PLEASE ---GO AHEAD ---
OH, I GUESS YOU KNOW WHAT I'M GOING TO SAY-- IT'S JUST THAT DONAVAN IS IN LOVE WITH YOU--AND I HOPE YOU LOVE HIM, TOO!
WHAT'S WRONG NOW?
NOTHING YOU'D UNDERSTAND!
8-20
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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